# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 12, 1845.

**Baltimore Railroad—Right of Way.**

*Reply to the North American and U. S. Gazette*

The North American of last Monday, and the United States Gazette of last Tuesday, each have articles opposing the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad to Pittsburgh. We propose to take up these papers separately, and examine the arguments on which their opposition is founded.

First, the *North American*. The article in this paper is editorial, and the main argument, and the only one of any force, is, that if Pennsylvania does not give the right of way, the Baltimore road will remain permanently terminated at Cumberland. To prove this, we are referred to the fact that the Virginia Legislature has already refused the right of way to Parkersburgh, and the Company have refused to accept of a permission to go to Wheeling; and further, that the James River and Kenhawa Improvement interest will forever prevent the grant of a right of way to Parkersburgh.

To reply to this needs but few words. The Baltimore Company, we admit, will not go to Wheeling if they can reach the Ohio river otherwise; but they will go to Wheeling rather than be shut out altogether. If Pennsylvania and Virginia refuse to give the right of way, we understand the Company have determined to extend their road towards the Ohio river, by the Wheeling route, and trust to future legislation to permit them to strike the river at Sistersville, or some point between Wheeling and Parkersburgh. But the North American errs in supposing there is no probability that Virginia will grant the right of way to Parkersburgh. Such is the interest now making for that route, that it is thought by many well versed in Virginia politics, that the permission will be given next winter. The James River Improvement interest is overrated. There is no intention now of finishing that improvement, as originally designed. The State cannot do it, and it would not pay if it could. If the Baltimore Company is shut out from Pittsburgh, they will certainly go to the Ohio river, either by the Wheeling route, or to Parkersburgh—most probably the latter, as they will find means to convince Virginia that as she can do nothing for herself she had better permit that Company to do something for her.

It is also exceedingly dangerous ground to trust to such uncertainties, as the prospect of the road stopping at Cumberland holds out. No sane man would build his hopes of future welfare, or expend his money, on a foundation which the first meeting of a Legislature may overthrow. Probabilities are *not* in favor of the road stopping at Cumberland, even if Pennsylvania refuses the right of way, and if they were, would the North American be willing to risk our state improvements and the capital of a new rail road, where there was any probability, however faint, that the travel to them would be intercepted by a formidable rival?

To Philadelphia, we know, the greatest loss would be the capital she might expend in a continuous Railroad, and the injury to the state works, as the Baltimore Railroad will still benefit her whether it goes to Pittsburgh or Parkersburgh—Philadelphia may therefore be willing to run any risks, as she is benefitted either way; but how is it with Pittsburgh? Ought we not indeed to be very grateful to the step-sister policy of Philadelphia, which would coolly consign us to ruin for the mere sake of opposing Baltimore!

But says the North American, if the "Baltimore road reaches Parkersburgh, the country tributary will be much inferior to that at Pittsburgh. At Parkersburgh they have the trade of part of Kentucky, southern Ohio and Indiana; at Pittsburgh the area is largely extended; you must add to the above list western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and northern Illinois." We know that Pittsburgh is the best terminus for the Baltimore road, and we have no doubt the company prefers to come here. But if the road goes to Parkersburgh, it is only a few miles below the Muskingum Improvement, which connects with the Ohio Canal to Cleveland, and a Railroad would doubtless be made to Columbus, Ohio, connecting with the great line of Railroad to every part of the state. This would all tend to cut off trade from Pittsburgh and our State Works. Besides, the North American strangely forgets, that the trade of all the mighty rivers of the west, which now employ five hundred steamboats, will be intercepted at Parkersburgh, a trade which will make any city which gains it, the commercial metropolis of the country.

Another argument used by the North American is, that the route up the Youghiogheny is not the best for a railroad to Philadelphia, and that a connection with that road, at any point, would subject us to the control of the Baltimore Company. We only need say, in reply to this, that these fears are chimerical. Pennsylvania would have sufficient control over a road running 150 miles within her borders to prevent this, and at all events, to go to Philadelphia through Baltimore, would not be much of a round.

Again, the North American's plan of building a Railroad along the line of our Canal will meet with a desperate opposition while we have so large a debt hanging over us. All Philadelphia wants is to *secure the Western trade*. This she can most effectually do, with the least injury to our State Works, by granting the right of way to the Baltimore road.

But we must turn, secondly, to the *United States Gazette*. That paper has a communication against Pittsburgh so supremely ridiculous and manifesting so much hostility to this city, that we copy it entire:

**Cumberland and Pittsburgh Railroad.**

Our neighbors of Pittsburgh have been very active in their advocacy of their city as the best terminus for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in their strong desire to prove their point, they have passed over an important consideration, which might alone be sufficient to show them that this step, so far from being beneficial, may ultimately exercise a permanently injurious influence over their city.

It will probably not be contended that the most natural termination for a railroad is at a point lower down the river than Pittsburgh—Wheeling, or still better, Parkersburgh. It is much more desirable for those who leave Cumberland for the West, for Cincinnati or some still more distant point, to travel over 40 miles more railroad to Parkersburgh, and thus save 160 or 170 miles of river, than to go Pittsburgh, and expose themselves to the delays of so much additional distance of difficult navigation. This is so clear to all whose judgments are not warped by a mistaken self-interest, as to render it evident that whether or not Cumberland is connected with Pittsburgh by railroad, it shortly will be with Parkersburgh, or some point not much farther up the Ohio.

Now what we would particularly call attention to is this, and it alone is sufficient to show that it is the interest of even Pittsburgh that the railroad should not terminate there. Passenger travel has deserted our state line—it will henceforth always choose the Cumberland route, as the best, safest, most comfortable and expeditious; it is increasing very fast, and now demands, and probably will shortly have, a continuous railway to the lowest point attainable with convenience on the Ohio. The subject of a railroad from Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh is already under discussion, but whenever the Baltimore and Ohio Company see a probable prospect of its being carried into execution, they will be ready to prevent it by making the short piece of connecting railroad between their own and Hagerstown.

What then will be the position of Pittsburgh. Any pressing necessity for completing the proposed railroad from Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh will have been obviated by the eight or ten mile connexion of the terminus of the Chambersburgh Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio; and Pittsburgh having obtained the connexion now contended for with Cumberland, directly against the interest of the State main line, will have lost all claim to ask for the opening of a continuous line of railroad through the State by Chambersburgh, when not an immediately profitable investment for the State. Thus passengers starting from Philadelphia will proceed to Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh, and thence by Hagerstown and Cumberland to Parkersburgh. Western travel will leave and take the Ohio at the latter point, and Pittsburgh be left with nothing but a local business to support it.

A cooler consideration of these and many other arguments which readily present themselves would probably show our friends in Pittsburgh that, while it is undoubtedly not the interest of the State at large that the junction should be effected, it is not even their own; and if they will compare their condition with that of Cincinnati, Marietta, Wheeling, and other towns upon the Ohio, they will have no reason to complain of an absence of commercial or mercantile activity, or a want of rapidity in the advancement of their city.

The first thing which will strike the reader of the above article is the totally opposite argument used, to that in the North American. The latter paper is opposed to Pittsburgh as the terminus of the road, because it believes it can be kept at Cumberland. The United States Gazette article opposes Pittsburgh as the terminus of the road because the writer believes it will certainly go to Parkersburgh. From totally opposite premises they both arrive at the same sage conclusion that the Baltimore road ought not to come to Pittsburgh.

If we understand the argument in the above article, it is this,—that the Baltimore Railroad, even though it may come to Pittsburgh now, it will finally certainly go to Parkersburgh, and that a connection being made by Hagerstown and Chambersburgh, all the trade of Philadelphia and Baltimore will be lost to Pittsburgh. For these reasons this sage writer agrees that Pittsburgh ought to oppose the road coming here.—But what does he offer in return. Nothing that we can see. He vaguely hints something about a road to Chambersburgh, but we cannot see how that will help us any, according to his own showing; because if the trade of Philadelphia and Baltimore will go to Parkersburgh, even provided the Baltimore road terminates here, it will still more certainly go there if that termination is not made. A road from Chambersburgh will no more save us than a road from Cumberland.

But the whole argument is founded on mere assumption. No man in his senses can believe that if the Baltimore road terminates here, a branch will ever be made terminating at Parkersburgh. All Baltimore wants is to command the trade of the Ohio river, and to reach the trade of the Great Lakes. This she can do at Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia with her; and there will be no inducement to look further for it. Further, the western states generally, and Pennsylvania and Maryland, all joining together, can secure appropriations sufficient to have the Ohio river made navigable all the year, except when frozen. Again, let Philadelphia join in pushing a road west of Pittsburgh through Ohio, to Indiana, and the trade of the West is far more certainly secured to Philadelphia and Baltimore, than it would be by the road terminating at Parkersburgh. All these reasons, with many others we could mention, show conclusively, that the road once terminated here, it is safe, and that by it Philadelphia can certainly grasp the trade of the great West.

There appears to be such a malicious hatred to Pittsburgh in the above article, that we are surprised Mr. Chandler published it, unless it meets with his views. He has neglected every request we have made to him to publish articles in favor of Pittsburgh, but he does not hesitate to give place to an article designed to do us injury. A certain clique in Philadelphia seem determined that Pittsburgh shall not be favored. Already they see their trade leaving them, and their own merchants sending goods by the way of New York, and yet they madly refuse to accept of a feasible means of relief, and shut their eyes to their own interests.

It is with pleasure we ask our readers to contrast the good sense displayed in the article we copy to-day from the *Native American*, to the one above, taken from the *U. S. Gazette*.

☞ A Railroad meeting is called in Beaver, to appoint Delegates to the Greensburgh Convention. Our Erie friends, also, we see, extend to us the right hand of fellowship. There is no danger of the west and north.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We learn with pleasure by the following letter, which appears in the Voice of Freedom, that Mr. Clay is recovering, but the impression it conveys that his paper is not to be continued, we trust time will dissipate. But let Mr. Clay recover his health first of all things.

LEXINGTON, August 22, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Your long and interesting letter has been received. Before the receipt of this, you will probably have learned that the True American Office was on Monday last mobbed by the minions of the slave power. Your remittance of $2 is therefore returned. Mr. Clay is not at home, having just risen from a spell of severe sickness of a month's continuance, and gone to the Springs. When the violence was committed upon his office, he was lying completely prostrate. Respectfully,

W. L. NEALE, Pub. True Amer.

NEW KIND OF FIRE BRICK.—We have lately examined some specimens of a new kind of Fire Brick, manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland county, by Messrs. BAXTER, GLOVER & HARNEY. They are much larger and heavier, in proportion to their size, than the ordinary kinds. They have been thoroughly tried by a number of manufacturers about the city, and pronounced decidedly the best article they have ever used. They endure a heat without injury, that cause the common fire brick to crumble into dust. The makers are about enlarging their works and will soon produce an abundant supply. We believe there is an agency for their sale in this city. Price $37 per M.

A WARNING.—A respectable looking young man was arrested last week in Philadelphia for Forgery. He resolutely refused to give his name, and made a desperate effort to escape, after his first arrest, and while under examination, evidently labored under great mental agony. He was committed to Moyamensing prison, and on Sunday morning, he was found in his cell in a state of stupor. He remained in that condition until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when, notwithstanding that every attention was paid him by Dr. W. H. Klapp, the physician of the prison, he died.—A *post mortem* examination was held, and a piece of opium, of a drachm in weight, was found in his stomach.

THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, of date Sept. 6, writes as follows:

I must say a word or two about the contemplated destruction of the Tariff. *The work is to be done*—and the people will have to suffer! The revenue from the customs, as you perceive, by the returns of the last month at New York, is falling off very materially. Added to this the Post Office Department will probably fail to meet its expenses for the current year by something like $2,500,000! In this state of things what will Mr. Walker do! Why, propose to reduce the Tariff on iron, and wool and boots shoes and cabinet furniture and coarse cottons, &c. &c. and to lay a duty on *tea* and *coffee* and other foreign articles of consumption, which our people, from habit, cannot well do without.

Perhaps he may do as he once proposed in the Senate, as the best means of raising about $20,000,000, just revenue enough to carry on the government economically, (he had a terrible horror of raising a *surplus!*) recommended that a tax of 20 per cent. be levied on the gold and silver plate in the private families of the people of the country! But when Senator Simmons, in his quiet, mathematical way, showed the Mississippi Economist that such a tax would raise a *surplus* of something like *eighty millions of dollars*, the proposition stuck its head under a leaf and went to sleep—to be, or not to be, waked up to life in Mr. Secretary Walker's forthcoming Treasury Report! POTOMAC.

Will our neighbor of the Post, who professes to be in favor of the Tariff, tell us whether these things are so. Is he determined to keep silence while our interests are being destroyed? Will he, by his tacit acquiescence, say to the powers that be, "Go on, destroy the Tariff—I will not say any thing about it—I am too well drilled to party tactics for that. I know it will ruin Pittsburgh, but then it is necessary to the party, and I submit. I shall not lose much, as I trust to be well fed from the public crib by fat advertisements, &c. Let the men who live by the Tariff, go to farming, or something else. The party must be preserved."

☞ The following from the St. Louis New Era is very distressing. The loss of the young man, we noticed at the time it occurred at Sharpsburgh. We have not heard of such a series of disasters in one family for some time.

UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—A family of Germans by the name of Hauptman, consisting of five persons, an old lady, her two sons and two daughters-in-law, left Philadelphia on the 22d ult. to come to St. Louis by the way of the Ohio. A short time before reaching Pittsburgh, the son, a young man about 25 years of age, fell from the canal boat during the night and was never afterwards seen. At Pittsburgh the disconsolate mother and the widow of the unfortunate young man, together with the boy and the other young woman, took passage on a steamboat for Cincinnati. During the first night out, the boy, a lad of 10 or 12 years of age, fell from a barge which the steamer had in tow, and he too sunk to rise no more. Almost overcome with grief, the three women concluded to continue their journey, and accordingly, after reaching Cincinnati, took passage on board the steamer Ohio Mail for this city. It would seem that this severe loss would have been sufficient under the circumstances to have borne down the strongest mind, but still the widow's cup of affliction was not full; laboring under the greatest distress of mind from having lost her only dependence in old age, and anticipating what reception would await her in a land of strangers, she was for the third time startled by the cry of some one overboard. She had barely time to rush to the side of the boat and see the agitated waters close over the head of the third member of her family—her daughter-in-law; the next instant she had passed under the wheel-house and the paddle-wheel finished the work. This last misfortune happened night before last, when the boat was opposite Liberty. The young woman went forward of the cook-house to draw a bucket of water, and, in attempting to get it on board, her feet slipped and the current which filled the bucket drew her overboard. The two survivors reached here yesterday morning, and we have this statement from them.—*St. Louis New Era September 4th.*

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE WHIRLWIND.

*Correspondence of the Tribune.*

FALLSBURGH, *Sullivan Co.*, N. Y., September 4th, 1845.

One of the most terrible and desiructive whirlwinds ever known in this part of the country passed over the south-west part of this town on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. It commenced its fury, carrying in its course ruin and desolation, at the house of Rev. C. Brome, which it instantly leveled with the ground, scattering the fragments in every direction and literally covering the face of the earth with the ruins for several hundred yards around.

Thus in an instant has a worthy family been left without a home to shelter them and deprived of the earnings of years of hard and arduous labor. The course of the devastating element was Eastward about half a mile from the B. It unroofed a saw-mill and turning-shop, destroying in its impetuous career every obstacle that opposed it—destroying the crops, fences and timber, until it reached the dwelling-house of Mr. Isaac Gardner, two miles from where it commenced, which it unroofed, tore down the walls, and demolished his out buildings, one of which was carried across the Neversink River, nearly a quarter of a mile from where it seized it. We have heard of no farther damage. With all our losses, we have reason to be thankful that our lives have been spared through the kindness of that mighty Power "who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm."

**12 DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO**

*General Herera elected President—No Declaration of War yet—Rumors of the intended hostilities against Texas—Troubles at Tobasco, &c.*

The United States ship Saratoga arrived at Pensacola on the 31st ult., with advices from Vera Cruz to the 18th, and the schooner Juaqoina Captain Gomez, at New Orleans on the first instant from Tampico, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th ult. twelve days later.

In relation to the advices brought by the Saratoga, the Washington Union says, an opinion very generally prevailed at Vera Cruz, according to the last accounts, that Mexico would not formally declare war against the United States; and that the government would be able to realize but a very small proportion of the loan, *if any*, which had been authorized—so low was the rate of interest. It was said that, in lieu of a declaration, Mexico would carry on hostilities against Texas; and they talked of making a rush upon her with 25,000 men, but this was generally considered as a *sheer fable*.

The mail of the 18th had brought news from the city of Mexico of the election of General Herrera to the Presidency, and the formation of a new Cabinet, consisting of Manuel Penay Pena, Minister of Foreign Relations; Pedro Areaya, Minister of War, and Fernandez del Castillo, Minister of the Treasury.

On the 16th of August, Captain Shubrick, Commander of the United States ship Saratoga, exchanged salutes with the batteries of Vera Cruz.

The news by the arrival at New Orleans, mentioned above, is mostly a repetition of the above. We extract the following from the Bulletin and Picayune:

Captain Gormez reports, that it was rumored that Gen. Herrera was elected President, and that there had been seven emissaries sent from Mexico to Texas, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the negroes of Texas in the war; that one of the emissaries had returned to Mexico, and stated that they had succeeded in their mission. It was also rumored that 1,500 men were marching from the interior to join General Paredes, who had under his command 2,000 men, making his force 3,500; that they were on their march to Monterey. Those who had faith in the truth of this rumor, thought that they were to take that route to Texas, for the purpose of making an attack on Galveston. Another rumor was in circulation, that there were about 5,500 men under General Arista, at or near Matamoras, who would certainly attack General Taylor on the Rio Grande.

"In the *Diario* of the 12th are two proclamations of General Arista, one addressed to the people of the Departments of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Temaulipas, calling them to arms; the other, to the troops under his command, to excite their martial ardour. The last is so curious that we shall publish it entire."

"*Comrades*:—The Supreme Executive has sent to me by express the news that the United States, in pursuance of their ambitious views, having taken possession of the Department of Texas, he had demanded a declaration of war from the Congress against that unjust nation.

"The time to fight is come. We must prepare with the ardour inspired by duty and patriotism, when an attack is made upon the soil, the honor and the pride of the nation.

"I am sure, comrades, that those presumptous Americans will be greatly disappointed, when they feel that our soldiers are not so contemptible as they thought, and that they cannot conquer them.

"I address you under the influence of a lively enthusiasm. All fancied doubt is vanished; the question is decided; and we are about to commence the most righteous war that we ever waged. Laurels await us! To arms! It is the only means of avenging our honor, insulted by a nation that boasts of its liberty and civilization.

"Arms are the only arguments to use against banditti and men without good faith. Let us hope for that justice which is invoked by all society, and the decision of the civilized world.

"Our lot will be envied by the rest of the army—we are nearest the theatre of war—we are the first to revenge the outrages on our country, and to ravish from the usurpers the object of their rapine.

"Large bodies of troops are on their march—they will soon be here to share our danger and to repulse the enemy.

"The veterans of the north have given proof of their valor and constancy—they are accustomed to conquer this presumptuous race. I know your worth, and how dearly you love to serve your country. It is for this that I am pleased to command you and lead you to the combat, in which your comrades and best friends will be proud to follow your example.

"MARIANO ARISTA."

TOBASCO.—The *Courier* finds the following in the *Vera Cruzanor*:

"Passengers arrived yesterday, report that the department was in a complete state of anarchy. The commandant, Gen. Martinez was broke and in prison. Col. Bruno held the reins of power, and no doubt would soon share the fate of Martinez. The insurgents knew not what to do.—Many persons were leaving Tobasco, and many others had sought refuge on board a schooner bound to this port.'

The reiterated demands of Mexico upon Yucatan for troops, have received one uniform response—that if Mexico choose to engage in a war with the United States, she must bear the brunt of it; that Yucatan as a Department would not contribute any quota of troops; but that if any of her citizens chose to volunteer they were at liberty to do so.

Taking all the above news into consideration, says the Picayune, war does not appear to be so imminent as it looked some weeks since; but the internal affairs of Mexico, judging by the glimpse at them which our paper affords, are in a most interesting and critical situation. We look for news from that country with unwonted anxiety.

**LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO AND THE RIVER PLATE.**

The Editor of the Patriot, learns from a correspondent, that the United States ship St. Louis, ISAAC MCKEEVER, Esq. Commander, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, in twenty-nine days and eighteen hours from Rio de Janeiro. By this arrival we have the following important information:

The day before the departure of the St. Louis, advices had reached Rio Janeiro of the entire failure of the attempted intervention on the part of England and France, in the affairs of the River Plate. It was said, that on the rejection by Gen. Rosas, of the ultimatum sent in, the English and French Ministers would retire to Monte Video.

In the meantime, the Naval forces of the "*allied*" Powers had taken possession of the Buenos Ayrean Squadron off Monte Video, and General Oribe, commanding the besieging army of General Rosas, had received notice to retire from the Banda Oriental. Great excitement prevailed in Buenos Ayres, and it was supposed England and France would be brought into open collision with the Argentine Republic. During the negotiations at Buenos Ayres, the American Charge, Mr. Brent, had offered his mediation. The offer was accepted by General Rosas but declined by the English and French Ministers, or authorized by his Government.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845.

**THE TEXAN BOUNDARY.**

We had occasion, a few days ago, to rebuke the Post for terming those who thought the Nueces the Western boundary, "the Mexican party." We quoted to show that Mr. BENTON belonged to that party. Since then we are glad to see that we have no more of "the Mexican party," though the Post quotes various authorities to prove that the Rio del Norte, the Rio Bravo, or the Rio Grande, as it is variously called, is the true boundary. The Post's assertions and quotations, we suspect, will not bear much examination, but before proceeding to them, we must be allowed to dwell for a moment upon the modesty—to say nothing of the decency—of its calling such a paper as the National Intelligencer "the organ of that miserable party," to wit, "the *Mexican party*." The National Intelligencer, from before the Post's editor was born, has been conducted with a dignity, moderation, wisdom, consistency and true patriotism unparalleled in the history of newspapers. In that period its editor has acquired a knowledge of our history, laws, treaties, and public men, such as is possessed, we make bold to say, by no other person in the country. This various knowledge is wielded with pre-eminent literary ability, and never failing propriety. We should regard the loss of the National Intelligencer as no small national calamity—it would be irreparable. There may be papers in London and Paris of equal vigor, with perhaps more genius, and greater boldness, but we venture to say that there are none with so *many* good qualities, and none so peculiarly suited to the exigencies of their respective countries as the Intelligencer is to this. Such, without exaggeration, is the Intelligencer.

Now what, on the other hand, is the journal, that so flippantly terms the Intelligencer the organ of the Mexican party. The editor, we believe, has scarcely been such as many weeks as the Intelligencer has years. During his short career he has manifested the grossest ignorance upon almost every subject he has been called upon to discuss—poorly atoned for by recklessness of assertion, which is for the most part too transparent to deceive any one. The only capacity he has hitherto evinced is for calling ill names, as in the present case, and at that it must be confessed he is an adept, and would doubtless beat our friends of the Intelligencer fairly out of the field. We hope the next time he undertakes to call any party "the Mexican party" or "the British party" he will at least be satisfied—not that it is deserved, we don't look for that—but that it does not hurt his friends as much as (what we must suppose he considers) his enemies.

A word to the Post's authorities in relation to the boundary. It claims the Rio Grande del Norte from its mouth to its source, and affirms that Texas has ever since the foundation of her government exercised jurisdiction over "*the territory west of the Nueces.*" Our cotemporary is probably ignorant that Santa Fe, with many other Mexican places is on this side of the Rio Grande, and that the Texians have never been there except as prisoners.

He says that General Jackson distinctly asserts that the province of Texas extended *west* of the Nueces. We have quoted the following paragraph before, but our readers must excuse us if we again insert it for the benefit of the dullness of the Post. He will, perhaps, allow that Mr. Benton knows General Jackson's views and opinions better than he does. The Post man may rely upon party backing in calling the Intelligencer bad names, but with Senator Benton he must either refute or back out. The Senator, speaking of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, says:

They meditated no such crime or folly as that of adding the left bank of the Rio del Norte, from the head to mouth, to our Union. In seeking to recover the dismembered part of our own country, they did not undertake to dismember the empire of a neighbor. Like a general he saw the natural frontier of his country in the ridge of mountains at the head of the Red River and Arkansas, and in the desert places which lie *east* of the Nueces and like a statesman, he was for limiting the domain of his country to this natural frontier. Leaving the whole valley of the Rio del Norte to the Mexicans, and taking the whole valley of the Mississippi to ourselves, he sought a line suitable to both parties more than a hundred miles this side of the Rio Grande, and even *east* of the little river Nueces, a solitary frontier stream, connected with no system of rivers, and without a single geographical affinity, and falling into the Gulf of Mexico in a shallow and difficult part of its coast. This was his boundary and no act of his life shows a more wise and enlightened forecast.

Such was Gen. Jackson's view, and yet if a Whig ventures now to be of the same opinion, he belongs to "the Mexican party," forsooth. Whether the Post willfully misrepresents these matters, or whether he is himself imposed upon, we shall not undertake to say.

Gen. Jackson's proposition, in the words of Senator Benton, did not go the length of the present scheme "*by two thousand miles.*" The anxiety manifested by the government to push it that length is natural. The government represents the slave masters and breeders, and they desire a sufficient number of new States to render the voice of the free north of no avail in the national legislature. These are the men, and for this purpose we are branded as the "Mexican party." Let the people judge between us.

ECONOMY GOODS.—The beauty, excellent texture, and durability of Economy Goods have long been famed, and their silks and woollens have always brought the highest price in Market. This enterprising community has shown conclusively, that this country possesses every requisite for growing and manufacturing woollens and silks, and that with reasonable protection and encouragement we can not only supply our own market with the choicest of goods, but foreign markets also.

We yesterday stepped into the store of Messrs. SHEA & PENNOCK, Agents for the Economy Manufactories, and were shown a package of *blankets*, just received, which, for softness, thickness, evenness of surface, and weight, we have never seen equalled. They are really superb, and leave nothing wanting in those necessary articles, the season for which is just approaching. We would advise Housekeepers, before they purchase for the coming winter, to call and see these splendid samples of domestic manufacture.

We were also shown a piece of *Satin*, intended for vesting, which will vie with any foreign manufacture. We were informed that about thirty-thousand dollars worth of Silk Goods were manufactured at Economy annually, all from cocoons raised by the association, thus adding by their labor that sum to the wealth of the country. Success to home manufactures.

☞ The nuisance at the Canal Bridge and Tunnel, Seventh street, so much complained of, has been abated, by procuring the flow of water in the Canal through the Tunnel to the Monongahela river.

☞ The upper part of Allegheny city is improving rapidly. Within a short time a number of new brick houses have been put up, and we notice excavations for the cellars of a number of others.

WATER STREET.—We have several times noticed the vast improvement made and making on this street since the fire. The paviers are now busily engaged in breaking up that portion between Wood and Market streets, in order to reduce the grade and repair it. But what speaks best of all is, not only the rows of splendid warehouses on it, but the fact that they are now all rented. From Market, clear up to the new and really splendid warehouse which Mr. Christy is erecting near Grant, and which has stone fronts on both Water and Front streets, every house is engaged and will be occupied the moment they are tenantable. This move on the part of many houses now or formerly up town, will throw a great deal more of the heavy business into that section of the city, than was there previous to the fire.

A HARD CASE.—We are informed that a rich lawyer of Meadville, who owned two houses in Wood street, has sued the tenants who occupied them previous to the fire, for the rent of the quarter ending June 30th. It will be recollected that *the fire occurred on April 10th*, and yet, notwithstanding he had the houses insured for $2000 in the Firemen's office, he has sued for the rent of a quarter, of which the tenants had only ten days benefit, when they were so suddenly and so ruinously ejected by the catastrophe. He sued one of them, also, without so much as asking for the rent! This is the first instance of which we have heard, where a landlord of a house in the burnt district even asked a tenant for rent after April 10th.

NAMES.—There is a great deal in a name and everything in a good one. We learn that our Mills, which heretofore have gone untitled and unknown by any particular cognomen are generally adopting distinctions of the kind. Messrs. LIVINGSTON, RUGEN & Co have adopted the term "Novelty Works" for their fine establishment. Messrs. KNAPP & TOFFEN call their establishment "Fort Pitt Works," a very proper appellation. We have often looked through it with the greatest curiosity and interest.

☞ Six fine Brass six or eight pound field pieces were yesterday shipped on the Commerce. They are destined for Jefferson Barracks. A number of other items of the same character were also shipped.

☞ The *Commerce* Capt. JACOBS one of our best light draught Steamers, leaves this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. for Cincinnati—an excellent opportunity for travellers going that way.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

The favorite steamer Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon after a boisterous passage of seventeen days. She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., and brings London and Liverpool papers of that date.

There appears to be no particular change in the Cotton market. The demand for Canadian Corn was active, in consequence of the continued unsettled state of the weather.

There is no news of importance from Ireland, and affairs in France were apparently quiet. There has been a very serious riot in Leipsic.

From Spain there is nothing of importance—there are plenty of rumors of changes in the Cabinet, &c. Advices from Switzerland represent affairs in that country as approaching a crisis.

The London journals, and especially the Times, continue to give very full details of the Queen's journey in Germany. She was at Mayence on the 17th, the latest dates, and was to leave the next day for Coburgh, via Wurzburgh. At the grand dinner at Bruhl, the King of Prussia made a brief speech, and gave as a toast, "Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Long live Queen Victoria and her most illustrious consort!" The Paris papers have also despatched special reporters to attend her progress.

News from Brazil to the 14th of July was received at Liverpool by the Express packet, which brought also £20,000 in gold and diamonds. It was thought that a treaty of some kind had been made between England and Brazil, a rough draft of which is said to have been brought.

A dreadful explosion from the fire damp took place in the mines belonging to Waggstaff & Skidmore near Dudley, by which twenty men were badly wounded—four having died.

The Harvest had actively commenced in England, and it was still hoped that though the weather had been very bad, that the crop would be an average one. The weather was pleasant, when the steamer sailed.

GERMANY.

SERIOUS RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT LEIPSIC.—Accounts from Germany give a deplorable account of the state of Saxony and other parts of Germany, in consequence of the religious excitement which prevails in that country, and which is every day increasing. On the 12th of August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and, according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. On that day Prince John of Saxony, the General in command of the Communal Guards, arrived at Leipsic to review the guards. An immense crowd of the inhabitants assembled on the occasion, who received the prince on the ground with shouts, hooting, and cries of "Viva Ronge," "Viva Robert Blum," and "down with the Jesuits." The review went off for some time quietly, but again the same shouts and cries were renewed, and the people were becoming very riotous. They sang the Luthers's Cantique in full chorus and an appropriate song from Schiller Rauber. The review, however, passed off without any actual riot or outbreak, though the people were so exasperated and excited that they appeared ready for any mischief. In the evening a vast mass of the populace, and among them a great number of the students of the University, took possession of the square in front of the Hotel de Prusse, where the Prince had taken up his quarters. The Cantique was again sung, and also the songs from Schiller, and great excitement prevailed.

At length some person threw a stone at the windows of the prince's apartments, and the example was followed by thousands of others. The whole of the windows of the hotel were demolished in a few minutes. Fearing that the guard of honour attending the prince would not be sufficient to repel an attack if it were attempted, a regiment of infantry garrisoned in the town was called out at ten o'clock. Some attempts were made by the troops to disperse the crowds, but finding them ineffectual, orders were given for them to fire. So unexpected was the discharge, that even those who were assisting the authorities to restore order were unable to get out of the way. Upwards of thirty persons were killed and wounded, among whom were two gentlemen in the employment of the government, an agent of police, and several persons who had taken no part in the riot, and who were walking peaceably in front of the Hotel de Prusse. Nine persons were taken up dead on the spot. The exasperation of the people at the conduct of the military is extreme, for it is said that there was no good reason they should fire. The prince left Leipsic at daybreak on the 13th, but even at that hour a great number of the inhabitants were on foot, who hooted him till he was beyond the boundaries of the town. From the last accounts, it appears that the peace of the town was not again disturbed, but a great degree of excitement prevailed.

The Communal Guards were on duty, and the troops, against whom public indignation still manifested, were confined to their barracks. Some additional troops from the neighborhood were brought to Leipsic in the course of the 13th. In passing through the streets they were followed by crowds of students and others, and saluted by the most approbrious epithets. The greatest alarm still prevailed among the inhabitants. Commerce was at a stand still, and all the shops were shut. It appears that the exasperations of the people against Prince John proceeded from the fact that he is one of the most open and declared opponents of the Protestant church, and that as a member of the council of state he opposed the granting liberty to the new German Church to perform divine service according to its new forms. —*Morning Chronicle.*

*From the Leipsic Journal.*

During the excitement a placard addressed to the students, and inviting them to assemble in the Gansmith's hall was posted at the corners of the streets—600 or 700 students, and three times that number of citizens, accordingly met at the hour appointed. The point discussed was to what means should be adopted in order to obtain explanation for the blood which had been spilled, and at the same time sureties against the return of similar scenes of violence. Great enthusiasm was shown upon the occasion. It was finally agreed to send an address to the Muncipal Council. The meeting accordingly proceeded to choose a deputation. The question was then raised whether the address should be taken by the deputation merely, or by the entire assembly.

The funeral of the persons killed during the affair of the 12th, took place on the 14th. Fortunately, the disturbances anticipated on the occasion were not realized. All passed off in perfect good order. Nearly 20,000 persons joined in the procession. The crowd assembled about 5 o'clock in the morning upon the Public Place; and at 7 o'clock the cortege began to move forward. The relatives of the persons killed had agreed that one funeral ceremony should suffice for all.

The procession moved along the promenades to the Royal palace, amid the most profound silence. Some suspicions were entertained that a disturbance would take place upon approaching the Castle. All passed off, however, with a few murmurs. Four speeches were delivered at the entrance of the cemetery, where the procession halted. The authorities did not suffer the people to enter the burying ground. The funeral thus passed off tranquilly, and the people dispersed without any other demonstration.

It is not, as was at first stated, the Ministers of War and Ecclesiastical Affairs who have arrived at Leipsic, but M. Falkenstein, the Minister of the Interior, a person possessing great influence in the town, and who was sent here from Dresden. The deputation which was sent to Dresden to wait upon the King returned yesterday.

His Majesty gave audience to the deputies, and evinced the deepest emotion. The tears shed upon the occasion told them as plainly as words could, do, that this sad event was one of the most cruel trials of his life. The King, however, did not judge it meet to make any formal concession, the demands of the Municipality appeared to him to denote too great a want of confidence in his Government.

Reinforcements of infantry, cavalry and artillery had reached the village around Leipsic, in order to render assistance to the garrison, should it be necessary.

☞ The Mercer County Whig has a very strong article in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore road to this city, which we are sorry we have not room for. The following extract in relation to the project broached by the Post deserves attention:

While we do not see any thing in the Rail Road itself, which should not secure our most hearty co-operation, there is a political movement proposed in Allegheny county by some that cannot be approved. We mean the proposition of selecting democrats for the Legislature, on the supposition that *they* will be better able to further this especial interest than the Whigs. In common with our Whig brethren all over the State, we have an interest in this question. If Pittsburgh is going to sacrifice her political principles to procure a favorite object, she will lose the sympathy and, it may be, the cordial co-operation of those other Whig counties that think the great interests of the country should not be overlooked, in the effort to advance a local interest. If the Railroad is not to be a political question, as we are assured is the case, it is perfectly immaterial, as far as the Road is concerned, which party succeeds in that county, since they all favor the project. But there are other questions in which Pittsburgh and all Pennsylvania are interested, that render it important to have Whigs, as many as we can get, at Harrisburgh next winter. In all probability a revision of the tariff will be attempted next session of Congress, and our interests may require that our Legislature give a loud, emphatic, decided opinion on this question. At such a time as this, it is upon Whigs we depend. We look to them for that decided, yet conservative action, that will give stability to our present protecting system, and beget confidence in its operations. For this, and other reasons, we want all the Whig strength we can get. Can Pennsylvania, therefore, permit Pittsburgh to barter their Whig candidates for those of the opposite party, on the vain supposition that their favorite project will thereby gain any additional force?

We can assure our Mercer County friend, that there is no danger of the Whigs of this county doing any such suicidal act as voting for the Locofocos on account of the Railroad.

TREMENDOUS METEOR.—An extra from the office of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Carolinian of the 2d of September, states, that at about 2 o'clock, Monday morning, the citizens were awakened by the sound of a great explosion, somewhat resembling thunder. To their astonishment, however, the sky was perfectly serene, and on inquiring, it appeared that the cause was a large meteor, which "rose in the direction of sunrise, and rapidly moved towards sunset."

It appeared at first about as large as a bushel measure, and increased in magnitude rapidly as it approached. Just as it, apparently, passed the limits of the town, it burst into fragments with an awful explosion, and was seen no more. Its whole passage did not occupy half a minute.

Many persons who saw this unusual sight, acknowledged themselves frightened. One gentleman who was at his window at the time, declares it knocked him

# ...GAZETTE.

WHITE AND MARRIS.

...PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily ...kly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of ...et and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 16, 1845.

☞ The editor of the Post is no little afflicted at what he calls "the howlings of the Gazette," in regard to the Tariff, and well he may be. We are determined that the deceptions, and hypocricy, and tergiversations of the Locofoco party in regard to the Tariff, shall be held up before him and his party, until the people see and understand the iniquity of their conduct. But the Post editor has made a discovery, something decidedly new, for which he ought to have a patent right. He says the Tariff is not a "*party question*," and he hypocritically complains that we are injuring the Tariff by "making it a party question." Will the editor tell us what is a party question? If the Tariff is not, then we have none, and had better give up parties at once. But what is a party question? The "Washington Union," Mr. Polk's organ, says, "One of the great objects of the Republican party is the reduction of the Tariff." Then it is a party question, is it not? The "Jefferson Republican," another leading Locofoco paper says, speaking of the Whigs:

"What is *their* TARIFF SYSTEM, but a daring outrage on the great principles of equality! an experiment upon the forbearance and credulity of the people! a shameful plan to enrich the non-producers at the expense of those who produce?

Here, one of the leading papers of the Post's party denounces the Tariff as a *Whig measure*. That makes it a party question, does it not? Mr. WALKER, a great leader in the Locofoco party, and their Secretary of the Treasury, has emphatically said, that "the Tariff must be reduced to the Revenue Standard,"—and he has been greeted with applause and encouragement all over the land, and not a single Locofoco paper, not even the Post, has said *nay!* Is not then the reduction of the Tariff a party measure?

The idea of the Post editor is preposterous.—But we can make him confess it is a party measure. If it is not a party measure, and as he professes to be in favor of it, there can be no objection on the score of party, in his coming out strongly against its repeal or reduction. We invite him to do it. Let him oppose Mr. Walker and the Union in their attempts to reduce the Tariff. Will he do it? No: he *dare* not. His party will not let him, and he knows, he feels that the Tariff *is* a party measure, that it is a Whig measure, and that its reduction is a Locofoco measure. This he cannot, if he is an honest man deny.

Even Pennsylvania's great interest, *iron*, is to be attacked, as the Post knows, and yet it will not, we suppose it dare not, object. The Union, speaking of the Railroad mania in England says:

"It is stated that, at the last session of Parliament as many charters were granted as will cover 2,300 miles of railroad. The value of iron must, of course, rise; and we have heard it estimated, by a very intelligent observer, that, for ten years to come, England will not be able to send us much of that article. *Our own iron will, therefore, be worth more to us; and it* CAN SPARE MORE OF THE DUTY NOW IMPOSED UPON THE FOREIGN ARTICLE."

What does the Post think of this gentle hint? Will the editor tell the Union, that we can't spare any of the duty on iron? Will he point that paper to the letter of Mr. POLK to MR. KANE, and to the glosses it received from Locofoco speakers, leading Pennsylvanians to believe their interests would be protected? No: he will do none of these things. He will utter no remonstrance to the administration, but he will bluster about the Tariff not being a party question, in order if possible, to hide the truth from the people.

ERIE COUNTY.—The Whigs of Erie have nominated the following ticket:

*For Senate*—James D. Dunlap, of Erie.
*Assembly*—Lyman Robinson, of Wattsburg, John B. Johnson, of Erie.
*Prothonotary*—Wilson King, of Erie.
*Register and Recorder*—Thomas Moorhead, Jr. of Erie.
*Commissioner*—William E. Marvin, of Greenfield.

The Erie Gazette is in favor of the extension of the Baltimore Railroad to this city. It says: It cannot be for a moment denied but that the extension of this road through Pennsylvania to the Ohio river would be of great advantage to the State generally."

MURDER AT RICHMOND.—We learn from the Richmond Star that Felix Fergusson, one of the keepers of the penitentiary, was killed by Moses Johnson, a free negro convict. Johnson was a workman in Mr. Fergusson's department; and while Mr. Fergusson was sitting down, he went up behind him and without any provocation inflicted a wound upon his neck with a knife, the blade of which was about three inches long, severing the carotid artery and windpipe. Mr. Fergusson died within about 30 minutes.

POPULATION OF BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that the census of that city has been completed, with the exception of a part of the Fourth Ward, and that the result exhibits a population of 28,346. The population according to the census of 1840, was 18,213. This shows a ratio of increase of 55 per cent, in five years, and is probably the largest of any town in the State.

CURIOUS SLAVE CASE.—We noticed some time since, that a female slave of Mr. Hodgson, of Georgia had been brought up on *Habeas Corpus* at Northampton, Mass. She decided to stay with her master. She now sues those who interfered on her behalf—Mr. Hudson &c.—for false imprisonment, laying damages at $1,000. Mr Hudson, in default of bail, is imprisoned.

DEBATE ON SLAVERY.—On the first of October, a debate on Slavery is to take place in Cincinnati, between the Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., and the Rev. J. BLANCHARD. The question is, "Is slaveholding in itself sinful, and the relation between master and slave a sinful relation?"

FOUND DEAD.—A man named JOSEPH COONROD, from the mouth of two mile run, below Beaver, was found dead in a keel boat at the Monongahela Wharf. He had been intoxicated the previous evening. We understand he leaves a family.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Returns from 153 towns foot up as follows.

Slade 16,144 | Kellogg 17,477 | Shafter 1,623

Slade over Kellogg 2,667; Kellogg and Shafter over Slade 1,960.

## THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM

Considerable excitement exists at present in Allegheny, among the persons employed in the Cotton Factories, in reference to the number of hours in which to labor. On last Saturday evening, pursuant to a call by handbills, a meeting was held of the operatives, male and female. The meeting was appointed in the Ark, but that was found to be too small, and it was organized in the Market House. *Edward Smith* was appointed Chairman, and R. C. FLEESON, Secretary. The call for the meeting having been read, several resolutions were offered, containing a brief re-capitulation of the evil effects of the twelve hour system of factory labor, both on the minds and bodies of the operatives, and suggesting the adoption of a respectful petition to the factory owners to adopt the "Ten Hour System."

Several persons then addressed the meeting, after which a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the owners of the Cotton Factories, and urge them to reduce the hours of labor per day, to ten instead of requiring the children to remain confined within the factory for twelve hours, as at present. The committee consists of the following persons: R.C. Fleeson, James Watson, R. H. Kerr, Thomas M. Carothers and John S. Riddle.

It was moved and carried, unanimously, that the committee call on the Factory Proprietors on Monday morning, and report their answers to an adjourned meeting, at the same place on Monday evening.

At the time appointed we attended the meeting Monday evening, of the operatives in our Cotton Factories. We found the large area of the Allegheny Market House crowded almost to suffocation with an immense concourse of men, young women, boys and girls. With no little exertion we made our way sufficiently near the stand to hear a part of what was done, which we will relate as correctly as our situation, almost suffocated with the press and heat, will permit.

T. M. Carothers was called to the chair, and R. C. Fleeson acted as Secretary. A report was then read, stating that the Committee appointed to wait on the proprietors of the Cotton Factories, and ask them to yield to the ten hour system, had discharged their duty, and had received a reply from those gentlemen, which was read. The substance of it, as near as we can recollect, is-that they would be willing to adopt the ten hour system provided it could be made a general thing throughout the United States; but that it would be impossible for them to compete with eastern manufacturers under the ten hour rule, while they operated on the twelve hour system. They stated that in the east, Lowell we think, the factories ran 72 hours per week, while they ran only 68 hours. They concluded by saying, that unless the ten hour system is adopted generally throughout the country they cannot yield to the request.

Benton Kerr then made a report in regard to certain gentlemen whom he had waited upon, and invited to address the meeting, and we believe some other business was transacted, but the noise and confusion was so great that we could not hear.

The meeting finally left the Market House for the open commons, where we were better situated and the heat and press was not so great. A resolution was then passed discharging the Committe. It was then moved and carried unanimously that the operatives in all the Factories *turn-out*, and refuse to work until the ten hour system is complied with, and that the Chairman appoint committees, consisting of three ladies and three gentlemen from each Ward in the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to solicit donations from the citizens to sustain the necessitous among the operatives until their demands are complied with. It was also resolved, that on next Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large Procession be formed at the Allegheny Market House, consisting not only of the operatives, but also all others friendly to the ten-hour system, to march through the two cities.

The above, we believe, includes all the important business transacted. At least it is all we could hear. It was stated in the meeting, that the Lowell factories had adopted the ten hour system. If this should prove to be correct, no doubt our manufacturers will follow their example, which we shall be glad to hear, as we think ten hours long enough for any one to work, and too long for children.

### The Rolling Mill.

The new Rolling Mill to which we alluded a short time ago, as having been projected in Sligo, will go on and no mistake. The preliminaries are all settled, and ground will probably be broken next week. The main building will be 200 feet long by 125 feet wide. The establishment will include Bar, Sheet, and Guide Rolls, &c., a Refinery, Forge, Nail Factory, and, in short all the requisites for a first rate Rolling Mill and Nail Factory.

We would suggest to the proprietors the policy of investigating the improvements in furnaces and flues, by which the greater part, or quite all of the heat and smoke is made available for economy in fuel, accumulated heat, and consequently in power. Such improvements there are, and if applicable to such an establishment they would effect a great saving. To be sure Coal will be got at the very lowest cost for which it can be mined and dropped down the Hill to the mouths of the furnaces; but still if a certain amount of coal can be made to generate a greater heat, it must be quite an object.

The location—opposite the mouth of Ferry st.—appears to us exceedingly judicious and favorable; and as there are not enough houses now to accommodate the population in Sligo, the building of the dwellings required for 150 hands and their families, will be a great addition to that place.

The firm will be under the name and style of PLUMMER & Co., and we are glad to learn that our friend Mr. S. H. HARTMAN, one of the best Iron masters in the country, goes in as a member of the firm. Success to the new Mill.

### Maine Election.

Below we give returns from 129 towns.

| Counties. | | Morse. | W. Anderson, | L. Seat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| York | 20 towns, | 2,333 | 3,046 | 392 |
| Cumberland | 25 towns, | 3,191 | 4,636 | 845 |
| Kennebec | 4 towns, | 905 | 642 | 181 |
| Lincoln | 30 towns, | 3,599 | 3,269 | 421 |
| Penobscot | 12 towns, | 1,151 | 1,460 | 471 |
| Waldo | 17 towns, | 1,210 | 2,252 | 221 |
| Hancock | 10 towns, | 490 | 669 | 7 |
| Oxford | 11 towns, | 693 | 1,681 | 191 |
| | 129 | 13,482 | 17,716 | 2,732 |

The Scattering vote will doubtless be larger than here reported, but we think Anderson is elected by a small majority.

The Whig Senators are reported to be elected in Lincoln and Somerset Counties, John F. Scammon, (Loco) is elected to Congress from the first District.

In the House of Representatives 46 towns elect 14 Whigs, 13 Locos, and 19 no choice.

☞ The Directors of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad have reduced the fare to $1,60 for each passenger.

## ANSWER OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4th, 1845.

*Benj. Urner, James S. Glascoe, James Ernst, Oliver Lovell, Geo. W. Phillips, R. G. Mitchell, James Calhoun.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter of the 27th ult., enclosing the proceedings of the citizens of Cincinnati, and their resolutions in public meeting.

Their words of kindness and generous appreciation and noble and dignified avowal, have moved me more than all the studied cruelties and wrongs of my enemies, though I was unnerved by disease, and threatened, for long days and nights, with a horrible death.

I thank you, that you have not allowed the calumnious manifesto of the revolutionists of the 18th of August to weaken your confidence in my loyalty to the constitution and laws. I thank you, that you have seen nothing in the past to cause you to lose confidence in the future, that my "measures and means" will be "safe, practical and peaceable." I thank you, that you deem my work "high and holy," and for the reverent and soul-sustaining invocation of Divine protection on me and it.

You, gentlemen, have taken me upon trust; the time for my defence will come with my re-established health, when, I venture to say, your sentence will not be revoked by "Kentucky and the world."

I shall allude now to only one charge going the rounds of the papers—that there was a compromise between me and the rebels of the 18th, and that I agreed to discontinue the publication of the True American provided they would spare the press. It is unnecessary for me to say to you, who have seen my letter addressed to the meeting, as well as my previous handbills addressed to the people, that this story is calumnious and morally impossible. It is enough that the committee of sixty have authorised the Lexington Observer and Reporter to state that no such proposition came from me or any of my friends. This attempt, therefore, to degrade me, on the part of those who failed to destroy me, is of a piece with this whole outrage of cruelty or wrong, as I shall be able to show as soon as my health will allow.

I hope I shall also be able to show, that I am neither a "madman" nor a "fanatic."

They who sent back from Thermopylæ the sublime message, "Go tell it at Lacedæmon that we died here in obedience to the laws"—the Roman who returned to captivity and to death that his country might be saved—Sydney, Hampden, and Russell—Emmet, who uttered the mighty instincts of a great soul, "the man dies but his memory lives"—Adams, who exclaimed "Survive or perish, I am for the declaration"—Henry, who cried "Give me liberty or give me death"—were all, in the eyes of these men, "madmen" and "fanatics."

It was necessary that some one should bear the standard of Liberty into the enemy's camp, and by so doing, whether he stood or fell, arouse this great nation from the lethargy and death, which have come over the spirit of a once free people. It has been the policy of wise statesmen in all ages, to clothe the humblest citizen with the concentrated power and inviolability of the whole empire. It was enough for one amidst the wildest barbarians to say, "I am a Roman citizen," and he was safe. No country in Europe is so careful of *individual* and *national* glory as France, the first nation of Europe, and England, but a few years ago, was ready to peril her thirty millions of lives on the rescue of a single subject. It cannot, therefore, be less than madness in the American People, if they expect long to live as a nation, and not to fall an easy sacrifice to foreign aggression or internal anarchy and despotism, to look coolly on, when even the humblest of those contending for constitutional liberty and national honor are overborne and trampled down in the battle. Surely that nation cannot long live, far less be free, that sees time after time, whatever of spirit and manly independence may anywhere exhibit itself, crushed and utterly extinguished.

I thank you then and the people of Cincinnati, my fellow-citizens, men gathered under the same national Constitution, to which I owe allegiance, and which owes me protection, brothers of the same blood, inheriting the same proud recollections of the past, and looking in the future to the same inseparable destiny, that you have not cowered before the slave power; but that you have stood by the friendless, the powerless, the fallen, and dared to speak out for constitutional republicanism and eternal justice, which have been violated in my person. Above all, am I deeply affected by the fact, that you assembled in "mass meeting" without distinction of party; and as both parties here were lost in overwhelming subservience to slavery, so you of the Free States begin to unite in the defence of your own rights and in the cause of national liberty.

If the Whigs and Democrats and Liberty Men shall become really what they assume, then is half my "work" accomplished, and the Republic safe—for though my State should sink into irrevocable despotism, there will still be left somewhere on this wide continent, a home for the exile and the oppressed.

With regard to the Press, I would briefly remark, that my banner, "God and Liberty," will never be struck.

Though overpowered by numbers, I have the same unconquerable will and defiant spirit, as though the day had not gone against me. It is for those who fight for the wrong, to despair in defeat.

I shall not "die through mortification" as my enemies would have it. I trust I shall yet live to see those who, on the 18th of August, 1845, rose in arms, overpowered the civil authorities and overthrew the constitutional liberties of the State, and established on its ruins an irresponsible despotism, hurled from their usurped places of fancied security, and *Kentucky yet made free.*

It, however, this be a vain hope, still I will not repine, for I should feel prouder to have fallen with her honor, than to have ingloriously triumphed with my enemies over the grave of the liberties of my country. With gratitude and admiration, I am your friend and obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

EXECUTION OF GREEN.—H. G. GREEN, convicted of poisoning his wife, was hung at Troy, New York, on the 10th instant. The Troy Budget says:

When he arrived at the gallows, he requested the clergy to sing a verse from a hymn, commencing with:

"Rock of Ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

After which the Rev. Mr. Baldwin addressed a prayer to the throne of grace, and was followed by Mr. Van Kleek, imploring divine forgiveness on the prisoner in an eloquent strain. When he closed Green made a short but very affecting prayer, and then signified he was ready. The weights then fell, and he was drawn up; and after a few spasmodic efforts he settled down quietly, still holding his hands grasped together. After he had hung about ten minutes, the Rev. Mr. Van Kleek addressed those present, and said:

"I take this opportunity to announce, in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin and myself, that a full and free confession has been made to us by Henry G. Green, of the crime of which he was convicted and for which he has now been executed; that he acknowledged the justness of his sentence; that he had no hard and unkind feelings towards the witnesses, the prosecutors, the jury, the officers of the law, or the Governor who refused to pardon him or to commute his sentence; that he was deeply penitent and humble for his offences against God and man, and that he died looking for salvation, through the merits of that Saviour, "whose precious blood cleanseth from all sin," and "who came into the world to save sinners, even the chief."

The details of the confession after being submitted to his friends, will in due time be laid before the public.

The Washington Union of yesterday, in an article on the subject of our relations with Mexico says:

Every day is increasing the regular force of General Taylor on the Texan frontier. He is preparing to throw his advance lines, with the dragoons in front, first towards, and then upon the Rio Grande: and though he will not interrupt any Mexican post which is now to the east of the river, yet he will prevent any reinforcements which the Mexicans may attempt to throw on this side of the river.

*From the United States Gazette.*

### Our Western Trade.

We have noticed with *pleasure* the exertions which the citizens of New York are now making to secure the subscription of a sufficient sum to complete their great railroad to Lake Erie. To that city, it is a work of immense importance, and we say again that we should be *pleased* to see the exertions which its friends are now making crowned with success. For, in the first place, nothing is more gratifying than to see railroads and canals extending themselves all over the Union; and, in the second place, because the prospect of the completion of that great work by our New York neighbors will certainly have an effect to arouse *our* dormant energies, and cause us to be tir ourselves in improving the advantages we possess of retaining and increasing our western trade. It must be evident to every Philadelphian that, with a railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio on the *one* side, and a railroad from New York to Lake Erie on the *other* side of our State, we shall lose all the advantages of our present position, if we do not improve the means which God and nature have put into our possession.

Our New York friends are already beginning to exult in the anticipation of the great results which will follow the completion of their great scheme, and are urging upon their citizens (and we see with great effect, too,) to come forward and subscribe the sum necessary for its accomplishment. In the Journal of Commerce of the 5th instant, strong incentives are used to the support of the project. "By this road," says that paper, "the city of New York can gain a more ready access to trade of the west than can be obtained by Boston, Philadelphia, or any other city, after doing their best."

Doubting, however, as we do the truth of this position, it serves to show us at what our neighbors are aiming, and ought to stimulate us at once to take measures to prevent a monopoly of the western trade in that or any other quarter. This can only be done by a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and from that city to Cleveland; and this *being done*, we have nothing to fear from all the rivalry exerted against us, either on the north or on the south.

The citizens of Philadelphia must determine, and that speedily, too, whether they will raise the funds to complete a railroad from this city to Pittsburgh within our own State, or whether they will allow our Baltimore friends to continue their railroad to Pittsburgh, allowing us to intersect it at such point beyond Chambersburgh as may be most expedient.

It is only by one or the other of these measures that we can have any hope of retaining our present western trade, and competing successfully with our New York neighbors; and the sooner, therefore, we come to the conclusion what course to adopt, the better will it be in all respects.

The public attention should be called by the press to the discussion of this subject, in order that we may be prepared for legislative action this winter. X.

### Death of Judge Story.

This eminent man is no more. He died on Wednesday evening at his residence in Cambridge at a quarter before 9 o'clock. His pulse had ceased to beat and his hands were cold before 8 o'clock. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or internal strangulation, which two years ago caused the death of Hugh S. Legare, Attorney General of the United States, then on a visit to Boston.

JOSEPH STORY was born in 1780. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798. He was appointed Associate Justice of the United States, by President Madison, in 1811. In addition to the duties of Judge of the Supreme Court he devoted much of his time to the Cambridge Law School as Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. His commanding talents as a Lawyer, and the peculiar felicity with which he imparted to others the rich stores of his own mind, gave Harvard Law School a pre-eminence over all other similar institutions.

It is a painful coincidence that the principals of our two great Law Institutions, Harvard and Yale, should have passed from the scenes of their labors to the world of spirits with but a few days intervening between their deaths.

The fame of Story was not confined to our country. He had a deservedly high European reputation. His name reflected honor on the high post of honor which he held. Jay, Ellsworth, Marshall, Story and others have given character to the Court and made it what the framers of the Constitution intended it to be, the crowning glory of a free and law-abiding people. Few of the great men who have given lustre to the Supreme Court have done so much for the clear exposition of its Laws. Marshall and Story rank side by side in this respect. Cool judgement, great learning, firmness of character, strict integrity, a clear head and a pure heart, rendered him eminently fit for that place, now vacant, and which we fear cannot be filled. A substitute we may and will have, his equal we cannot expect to find. The loftiness of his intellect, the purity of his gentle spirit—the magic spell with which his conversation charmed his hearers, made him the idol of every circle in which he moved.

But this is neither the time nor place to write his history or his eulogy. While we bow with submission to the overruling will of Providence, we may be permitted to mourn the misfortunes of our country in the loss of her brightest jewels.—Thompson, Baldwin, Story, taken from a single department of our Government in so short a time. Truly we are fallen upon gloomy days when star after star fades from our horizon, leaving us in comparative darkness to mourn their setting, alas! never again to rise in that sky where their light is so much needed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GOVERNMENT OF OREGON.—The St. Josephs Gazette publishes two letters from an emigrant to Oregon. The first, dated the 17th of February, alludes chiefly to the progress which the settlers are making. The writer speaks in warm terms of the country, and says that the emigrants raised a surplus of wheat last year of 100,000 bushels. The other letter is more important, because it shows that the emigrants have already established a separate government. Politics, it seems, were running high, and there, as here, there appears to be no lack of men ready to take the responsible office of Governor. A grist mill with three run of stones has been put into operation at the Wallamette Falls. Merchandize is said to be very scarce.

MARCH 28th.

We have had some beautiful weather this month. The farmers are driving business as they should. There was some fears entertained a few days since of a difficulty with Indians, but I do not think there was any cause for alarm. Politics are running very high at this time here, as our general election comes on in May. I think, that it is the opinion of every body, that Uncle Sam is treating us with great neglect, in consequence of which we have organized into a government known by the name of the Government of Oregon. We have three candidates for the Executive office, to wit: George Abernathy, Osborn Russell, and Dr. Baty. I was a member of the Legislative Committe last year. Mr. Burnett was also a member. Oregon City at the Falls is improving finely. * * * * *

JAS. A. COCHRAN. S. M. GILMORE.

### LATE FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 5th instant furnishes the following information:

"Later intelligence from the Army in Texas was received here yesterday, by the arrival of a gentleman from Mobile, who reports that he left Corpus Christi on the 29th ultimo, and Aransas Bay on the 31st, arriving at Mobile on Wednesday morning by the steamboat Creole. General Taylor and the army were still at Corpus Christi, waiting further orders. The 2nd regimeni of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Twiggs, arrived there on the 26th ultimo, in fine health and spirits. Three companies of Mexican traders arrived at Corpus Christi about the 26th, and purchased largely of goods. They reported that a regiment of Mexican troops, about 700 strong, had started from Tampico about six weeks before for Matamoras, 400 of whom had died and deserted for want of food and water. The troops at every post throughout Mexico they also represent as deserting. General Paredes was said to be at Monterey with 800 to 1,400 men, and found it impossible to keep them from deserting."

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17, 1845.

"The editor of the Gazette is much surprised that we should differ in opinion with the editors of the National Intelligencer, on the subject of the Texian boundary, for the reason that they have been much longer connected with the public press."—*Post.*

Not so. We should be surprised rather if the Post and Intelligencer agreed upon any subject. But we did think that the standing and character of the Intelligencer might have saved it from the calumnious imputations of the Post.

It is a truly *American* maxim to demand nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing wrong. Now he who labors to keep his country from *doing* wrong, is performing at least as good a service as he who defends her from suffering wrong, while he is not for a moment to be compared to the wretch who would make of his country a robber and plunderer. We speak generally, and without reference to particular cases. It is quite possible that the Post may *believe* that the Rio del Norte "from its mouth to its source" may be the true and rightful boundary of Texas. What we wished to rebuke was the opprobrious imputation cast upon those who thought differently. If the Post will forbear that, it will not have occasion to complain of what it is pleased to term our scurrility. We shall have all possible tolerance "for frequent" error "for want of correct information," and shall set it right whenever it is in our power to do so. And this happens to be the case at present.

Our neighbor asserts that the boundaries claimed by the Texan Congress in its resolution of 1836, *do not* include Santa Fe, and that the government of Texas has never claimed the right, or attempted to exercise authority of any kind in Santa Fe. We may presume that our neighbor is shocked at the idea of wresting from the Mexicans this well-known city. Very well.

Now if our neighbor will turn to his paper of the 11th, he will find that the Texan resolution claims to the *mouth* of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its *source.*"

If our neighbor will now look at the map (if it is not too much trouble) he will find that Santa Fe, with many other Mexican towns, is on the east or Texan side of that river, and that therefore this is one of those "frequent" cases in which he has "erred for want of correct information." But we would put it to him, in all friendliness, whether it would not be more creditable in so simple a matter, to be correctly informed before speaking so positively. We are glad, however, to see that the Post so stoutly maintains that Santa Fe is not in Texas; and, although the Mexicans maintain the same thing, we shall not accuse him of taking the "Mexican side." The *right* is the *American* side let who will be opposed to, or in favor of it.

Our neighbor accuses us of misrepresenting Gen. Jackson's opinions. A little examination will show our cotemporary that if there is any misrepresentation in the matter, (which we doubt) it is by Senator Benton, and not by us. It is the distinguished Senator who says that Gen. Jackson's proposition "extended to no part of the river, or *even of the valley* of the Rio del Norte." It is the Senator who says that the General and Mr Van Buren contemplated no such "*crime or folly as that of adding the left bank of the Rio del Norte from head to mouth, to our Union.*" It is the great democratic Senator, and not we, who says, that Gen. Jackson "left the whole extent of the Rio del Norte—every inch of its soil, and every drop of its waters, with all its towns and villages, and all its fields and flocks, to its ancient possessors, who had held it for centuries."

If there be any discrepancy between this and the position of the Post, it is for it, and not for us to reconcile it. We are content on this matter, to take Mr. Benton as very good authority; particularly as *we* do not consider it of any importance what General Jackson's opinions were, though the Post we presume does.

We hope the Post will grapple with this matter, and in the meantime, have a little charity for those who are opposed "to the crime and folly" as Mr. Benton has it, of bringing Santa Fe into the Union.

☞ The editor of the Post, of yesterday, says he is a "decided friend of a *fair* Tariff policy," but he thinks that the questions of the Secretary, Mr. WALKER, should be answered by the manufacturers. Who ever objected to those questions being answered! The only complaint has been that a vile fraud was attempted to be played off by the honorable Secretary, who sent his questions, at first, exclusively to Locofoco manufacturers, and to those whom he had reason to believe would give answers favorable to reduction. The Post has nothing to say about this fraud, nor about the declarations of the Union and Mr. Walker, but thinks our manufacturers ought to treat Mr. Walker with respect, and honor. Why does not the Post come out at once and say, that the Tariff of 1842 has worked wonders for the benefit of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, and that it ought not to be disturbed. Instead of such a straightforward course, the Post timorously ventures to say, that it is in favor of a "*fair* Tariff," and then, for fear it has gone too far, it hurries to the defence of Mr. WALKER's questions! What does the Post call a "*fair* Tariff!" Geo. M'Duffie and John C. Calhoun, and the rest of the free-traders, who would prostrate Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania in the dust, if they had their way, will tell you they are in favor of a "*fair* Tariff." But is the Post in favor of the Whig Tariff of 1842? This is coming to the point at once. We know what that is, and what it has done for us. There is something tangible about it. But the "*fair* Tariff" of the Post may mean any thing or nothing, just as it is construed.

☞ The case of *John B. Gough*, the famous Temperance Lecturer, is making quite a sensation in New York. The general impression is that he has been most foully dealt with. The Tribune says:

"MR. JOHN B. GOUGH, the Temperance Lecturer, has been found—alive—and is now with his wife and friends in Brooklyn. A good deal of excitement pervaded the city yesterday in regard to his mysterious disappearance, and many stories were in circulation—most of them of course perfectly absurd. The facts we believe at present to be that Mr. Gough met an old friend in Broadway, was persuaded by him to accompany him to drink some soda-water, which proved to have been drugged, and almost instantly deprived Mr. Gough of his reason. He was soon afterward decoyed into a vile house, where he remained unconscious or insane, and was probably plied with liquor, until he was discovered yesterday, through information communicated to the Editor of the 'National Police Gazette.' Mr. Gough, we hear, is still sick and partially insane from the effects of the drug that was given him. Of the $230 he had with him, only $60 has been recovered. His watch and ring have been given up by the mistress of the house. Nothing can be learned of the disposition of the balance of his money."

We learn that the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of Massachusetts, which met at Springfield on Wednesday last, nominated the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, for Governor, and Henry W. Bishop, Esq. of Lenox, for Lt. Gov.

*For the Gazette and Advertiser.*

### Some of the Beauties of Nativism.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Whether owing to the barrenness of the subject, or to the weakness of the mental calibre of the Native orators, I pretend not to say, but certain it is, that those who attend a Native meeting, in the expectation of hearing any *new* argument, or even an *old* one, clothed in new language, will subject themselves to severe disappointment—yet, what is wanting in point of *argument*, is more than made up in *scurrility*, which is better adapted to the taste of *some* of the auditors, were one to judge by the applause, which in these meetings is usually attendant on a low-bred expression, or indecent allusion.

I arrived too late to hear the opening speech, made by Mr. Joseph Barker; but have been credibly informed that it was in every way equal to any of Joe's previous efforts, being in the peculiarly *forcible* and *happy* style which characterizes this *leading* advocate of Native Americanism.

The speaker in possession of the rostrum on my arrival, was Mr. R. H. Forrester, who informed the audience that he had challenged T. J. Bigham, Esq. to a discussion on this evening, but as that gentleman had failed in his attendance, the orator charged it upon him that he was an arrant coward, and a man wholly beneath the contempt of Mr. R. H. Forrester!!! Now, you inquire, what gave rise to this challenge—I will tell you. It was publicly charged by the Native orators generally, but more especially by Mr. Forrester, that during the last session of the State Legislature, Bigham and Hilands had voted for a bill giving a part of the public school fund to any religious denomination who would subscribe to the requisitions of the law—and that this law being all that the Roman Catholic party had demanded, of course these gentlemen had thrown their influence in favor of *popery*. Mr. Bigham, in an article which first appeared in the *Daily American*, pronounced the above assertion *false*, and in proof, referred to no less authority than the House Journal, which shows that the only vote whatever given by Mr. Bigham, on this subject was not on the resolution referred to, but against an amendment by a "Native" member—which, admitting that the bill itself was objectionable in its first form, would in his opinion have rendered it still more obnoxious—Bigham's great sin then lay in his denying the truth of the asseveration as made by the Native, and his referring to the highest authority which it was possible for him to produce in order to prove this misrepresentation—a *base slander* without even the shadow of a foundation to sustain it. Mr. Forrester having been absent on the appearance of this denial, addressed to the publisher of the American Eagle the following note, which appears in that paper of the 9th instant:

"Sir, I see that during my absence from the city, T. J. Bigham, Esq., in a communication for the *American*, has coupled my name with a charge of falsehood; I now offer to meet that gentleman before the people, on the issues between the Native American and Whig parties, on next Friday evening at the old Court House.

R. H. FORRESTER."

You perceive the challenge is not given to ascertain whether Mr. Forrester was guilty of *deliberate falsehood*, which should have been the issue, for this was the substance of the charge preferred—but to discuss the *issues* betwixt the Native and Whig parties. Truly the perception of Mr. Forrester must be very quick of apprehension if he can discover any connection between the "coupling of his name with falsehood" in this special case, and the "issues" betwixt the Whig and Native parties—and because Mr. Bigham treated such shallow artifice with merited contempt, he must be assailed by the envenomed shafts of *Nativism*, and stigmatized as cowardly and worse than contemptible.

The orator next proceeded to the great standing topic, the truly "Native American" measure, of the $500 capitation tax, or the closing the ports against the foreigner. In the usual argument upon this subject, allusion was made to the sufferings of the foreign mechanic and laborer, which were represented as truly lamentable, and then an appeal was made to the selfishness of the auditory, to the sons of those who had shed their blood for American independence and American possessions, whether they would permit any foreigner to settle upon the western lands, which were spoken of under the high sounding title of "Patrimonial Estates." Now if the foreign laborer be really in the abject and degraded state referred to by the orator, let me inquire, would it not be more in accordance with the *spirit of charity* to import a few of them to this happy and prosperous land, and by giving them employment, banish the canker worm of poverty, which eats into their very existence, and then by a proper course of training render them good and useful citizens. But "Nativism," as developed by *Mr. Forrester*, would point to the haggard cheek, and lack lustre eye, and bleeding heart; to the cry of the children for bread, and the intense agony of the poverty-stricken parent of the Old World, and then with such thoughts as these still lingering in the heart would turn round to the American with the grossest appeal to his basest feelings, and urge him to refuse permission to any foreigner to settle upon his "*patrimonial estate.*" Such is the hideous form of Nativism, disrobed of its assumed patriotic garb.

The last speaker was that other *distinguished* orator Mr. T. Howard, who as usual took strong ground against Foreigners. He told us that *they* filled every place of honor and trust, they were occupying all offices of emolument, which should be reserved for Native Americans. In proof of his assertion he referred us particularly to the Court House. But there was one thing in regard to which the gentleman's information was lamentably deficient. He *forgot* to tell us what the offices of trust in the Court House *were* to which he alluded. I have had occasion heretofore to notice the loose and reckless assertions of this gentleman, which would lead one to suppose that his intelligence was neither extensive nor profound. For instance—a few evenings since in Allegheny, he frequently alluded to the inmates of the "Union Work House," from whom he apprehended great danger. The extreme sensitiveness of the gentleman on this point had an evident effect on some of his auditors, when a sensible but plain man present, for the sake of information, inquired *what* and *where* this "Union Work House" was. The inquiry was made a second and a third time ere the orator responded—and when he did respond, he told us that the "Union Work House" was a *large* house—a *splendid* house—magnificent in appearance—something like a castle—having a governor in it—and here ended this "Native" orator's *very intelligent* description of the "*Union Work House.*"

Mr. Howard's abuse of the foreigner, however, was so palpably unjust that even the Americans present could not away with it—so that a gentleman from Providence, R. I., exclaimed—"Well, I am a Native and the son of a Native, but I cannot stand this." The orator caught the remark, and exclaimed at the top of his voice, "there is some *Irishman* interrupting the meeting, for none but a *foreigner* would be guilty of this"—and then remarked in his peculiarly *classic* style—"*Let me tell you, sir, this is not the place to kick up an argument or a row either*"—and then demanded whether Americans had not the right to exercise the liberty of speech. Now passing over the evident intention of the gentleman to inflame the minds of the turbulent spirits present, by representing an Irishman as the cause of the interruption, I would remind him (for surely of *this* he cannot be ignorant) that there is a great distinction between *liberty* and *licentiousness;* and I would suggest to this avowed advocate of "Nativism" for his serious reflection, whether the "*liberty of speech*" with him does not most generally degenerate into the "*licentiousness of the tongue?*" And if so, whether there is not great danger of some hearer interrupting his meeting by "*kicking up an argument?*" He next took in hand to reply to that often asked, yet so seldom answered question, who fought the battles of the Revolution! He assured us that they were not *foreigners* who obtained our independence. Well, certainly the gentleman has given us occular demonstration *now* that the charge of ignorance cannot justly be preferred against him! And pray who ever said that foreigners fought our battles, or gained our freedom? But did not foreigners assist? This "*Daniel come to judgement*" informs us that many of the "*new crop*" returned to England; the refugees—this is admitted—nay in our magnanimity we will go still further and admit that this worthy gentleman's *new crop* was equally green with himself—yet still the question remains unanswered, did not many of foreign birth assist in the great struggle for American Independence?

But the speaker referred to Lafayette, and admitted that *he* had fought with us, yet *his* cloak was not ample enough to cover more than himself; this would appear to be a stereotyped remark with this orator; he used the same language in Allegheny on the previous Monday evening, with the additional startling disclosure that Lafayette was not a *patriot!*—that he never had fought for freedom—that in his heart's core he was a monarchist!—in proof of which he adduced the fact that he had returned to France and died there.

And has it come to this! Is it not enough for such slanderers to leave the track of their slime on the pure pillar of the fame of Americ

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 18, 1845.

## Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

**For Assembly,**
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.
**Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.**
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.
**Commissioner.**
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.
**Recorder.**
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.
**Auditor.**
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.
**Register.**
P. A. MADEIRA, of Pitt.
**County Treasurer.**
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

### THE ELECTION.

We wish to call the attention of the Antimasonic and Whig party of this county to an extract from the "Address of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence" of this county, published in the Post of Tuesday last. It is well known, that an effort has been made by the Post, and by influential men in the Locofoco party, to secure Whig votes for the Locofoco ticket, on the ground that the election is not of much importance, and that Whigs can afford to lose the election, if it will thereby help the Railroad, which they affirm to be the case. Now, we wish you to read carefully the following extract from the Locofoco Address, above referred to:

"The prominent matter to be contended for at the next session of the Legislature is a license on reasonable term, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to bring their road to Pittsburgh, and all the candidates of all parties are said to be in favor of this, and therefore, it is thought, it makes but little difference what party shall succeed; others may say, we have no president to vote for, no governor, no congressman, no senator, and not even the principal county officers.

But, fellow citizens, we hope that such considerations as these will not prevail with any democrat so far as to keep him from doing his duty to his country, by exerting his influence and casting his vote *in favor of Democratic men and Democratic measures.* If we are sound in our democracy, *it is for principles* we contend, and though the offices to be filled may be of small importance compared with some others, if measured by the honor or emoluments attached to them, yet still in this, as in the most excited elections, *our Democratic principles are involved* and we are pledged to sustain them. Suppose it true that our opponents are, equally with us, in favor of the Rail Road, *still the general policy of the Democratic party is to be supported.* It should be matter of rejoicing that we are all of one mind on the subject of the Rail Road. It leaves us unembarrassed by divisions among ourselves, untrammelled by accidental subjects, *and free to direct our individual efforts to the great and permanent principles that are involved in our elections.* We have fewer friends whom we are interested to support, but still we have our principles to maintain. This is no time for democrats to give up the contest or slacken their efforts. For many years we have contended against a powerful majority in our county, but we think that we can see signs of other things. We think we can see indications that what was once called democratic Allegheny, will soon again be democratic Allegheny."

You here see that the great object of all the labor to induce Whigs to support Locofocos is to sustain "Democratic principles" and that the "once called Democratic Allegheny may soon again be Democratic Allegheny!" The very inutility of Whigs supporting Locofocos, to favor the Railroad, is here admitted. They acknowledge that both parties are in favor of the measure, and that therefore it does not make any difference which is elected on that account, but that it makes a great difference as far as "Democratic principles" are concerned. Does it not make as much difference to an Antimason and Whig in regard to *his* principles!

"It is for principles we contend," says this address. Are not Whigs also contending for principles? "Our Democratic principles are involved and we are pledged to sustain them."—Are not our Whig principles as much involved? The most deadly and determined assault is making, and about to be made, by the Locofoco party, backed by the national administration, against every principle we hold dear, and shall we prove recreant at this time of trial? "The general policy of the Democratic party is to be sustained." This means that the general policy of the Whig party is to be overthrown, as far as it has any influence; for the policy of the two parties are antagonistic. Have Whigs no concern in this?

Again, the address says, that being unembarrassed by divisions on the Railroad question, they are left "free to direct their individual efforts to the great and permanent principles that are involved in our elections." That is, that as it makes no difference, as to the Railroad question, who succeed, all being alike favorable, it leaves them free to vote their own ticket and support Locofocoism. Whigs and Antimasons, will you let this advice be lost upon you. Are not the principles you so manfully contended for last fall, and the success of which we most conscientiously believe was prevented by knavery, and perjury, and deception, as dear to you now as then? We cannot doubt they are. There has nothing occurred to change the principles and position of our party, and there never was a time of more danger, and which more peremptorily called upon every Whig to do his duty. Our confidence in our party in this county is such, that we believe that they will remain steadfast to our glorious cause. But it is important that you turn out at the next election. There is a desperate effort now making to defeat our ticket, hoping thereby to accomplish our complete overthrow in this county. It will therefore require a struggle on our part. Shall we do our duty! Let the question be answered at the polls.

☞The Locofoco papers, taking their cue from the administration at Washington, are coming out against the Tariff in all quarters. They are using the old means of arraying the rich and the poor against each other, and denouncing manufacturers and capitalists as aristocrats, &c. By thus appealing to the worst passions of men, and by persuading them that they are horribly taxed by the tariff, they hope to carry its repeal without offending their own adherents.

The most insulting epithets are used towards the Whigs. They are charged with trying to get up a panic to prevent the administration from proceeding in the work of destruction. The manufacturers, they say, are wringing $50,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, and they tell the Whigs if they want to protect the labor of the country, they may show their patriotism by making voluntary contributions to sustain the manufacturers.

Is this any time for Whigs, then, to be idle, to be indifferent, to make any compromise with Locofocoism! This county has as much interest in the Tariff as any district in the United States. In this time of peril, then, to our dearest interest, let every Whig renew his solemn fealty to his party, and resolve that here in this county the Tariff destroyers shall not triumph.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The semi-annual examination of Washington College, commences this day, and will be continued from day to day until completed. The address of Dr. SNODGRASS to the Alumni will be delivered on Tuesday evening, 23rd instant. The commencement will take place on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock

### FIRE BRICK.

We have had a new article of this kind brought under our notice, which, in our opinion, deserves to be known to every manufacturer in this city and vicinity. It promises—perhaps *ensures* would be a more proper expression—so great a benefit to the Iron trade, and indeed to every other trade in which great heat is required, that the sooner it comes into use, the better for all concerned. The bricks and clay are manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland County, by Messrs. BAXTER, GLOVER & CO., and both have been subjected to so thorough tests, as to secure at once the confidence of all who have used them. So great a desideratum was a brick that would stand the intense heat of a furnace that Messrs. KNAP & TOTTEN, and we believe others also, were about to send to Perth-Amboy, New Jersey, for an article made there, and which would have cost over $100 per M. in this city. Happily this extra expense has been saved. In Messrs. K. & T's. furnace, ten tons of metal are melted at one heat, and in a late instance, we understand, they made two heats in one day, or twenty tons, and through this literally fiery ordeal the Bolivar brick and clay passed unscathed, though the common fire clay was entirely melted. Messrs. K. & T. have contracted for a large quantity and intend building another large furnace of them entirely.

The time and expense that will be saved is very great. In some, if not all mills, on account of the failure of the common fire brick used in the furnaces, a very considerable portion of time is lost in repairing, besides the extra expense entailed. In such a mill as the Kensington Works, the number of fire brick used is about 80,000 per annum—so we are informed—and the time lost, about four working days in a month or forty-eight days in the year. The Bolivar brick will be guaranteed to stand any ordinary usage six months, and it is confidently believed by the manufacturers and agent (who is a gentleman of long experience,) that they will stand nine months without renewing. They have been used long at the Mount Savage Iron Works, Alleghany Co., Md., one of the largest establishments in the Union, where large numbers of men from the great Iron works in England and Wales are employed, and they have unanimously given their opinion that they are superior to the best Stourbridge (English) fire brick. Their endurance of heat will save time and enable the mills to manufacture a much larger amount of iron in any given time, than formerly.

In this article we have one in which nearly the entire cost arises from the labor bestowed upon it. The clay is very hard, of black color, and is quarried from the Mine by blasting, like stone. It is then ground in a Mill to powder, and the bricks made in moulds of a larger size than the ordinary kinds. The people living in the neighborhood of the Mine were so little acquainted with the nature of the clay, that they ridiculed the idea of working it, and thought the gentlemen engaged in the business little less than *non compos mentis* for expending their money in building their works. The product is now, and will be until the close of navigation, 10,000 per week; and after that the additional machinery to be put up will enable them to turn out 20,000 per week, besides clay. Price $37 per M. here in the city. See advertisement.

### The Western Trade and the Apathy of Philadelphia.

We do not remember the time when we were more surprised at a mere advertisment than yesterday on reading one in the United States Gazette, by a Packet Line between Philadelphia and Albany, New York. This line calls the attention of shippers to the cheapness and facilities of the Northern route from Philadelphia Via the Hudson, Erie Canal, the Lake, and Miami Canal to Cincinnati. The very fact that the line finds business in Philadelphia in carrying goods, sold by the Merchants of that city, over this long and circuitous route, is so significant of the actual falling off in business there, we are much surprised that it does not attract *more* attention than it enjoys. Why, the very papers in which we find such advertisments are those who have never a word to say upon the subject. Is it any wonder that western merchants are going to New York to purchase goods! or that they should have made up their minds to do so for the future on account of these superior facilities.

### A Word About Wheeling.

WHEELING makes a great ado about the River between this city and that, and talks about the impossibility or great difficulty of getting goods down. The advantages of the central route are of course lauded to the skies. Now what will the public east and west think when they are informed that from last Friday at noon, until a like hour on Tuesday, between three and four hundred packages arrived by Canal principally from Baltimore, which were consigned to houses in Wheeling, and many of them for Wheeling Merchants! The goods are sent there and reshipped, perhaps to Cincinnati, and there entered on the Exchange Books as being from Wheeling! More than that, some of them, to reach their destination, will have to come up the river again, at least a short distance. As for the travel, it is notorious that nine-tenths of the Boats going down clear from this port, and passengers who go to Wheeling have to wait there until they arrive, and then, too often for their comfort, take a berth on the floor.

☞The Post has adopted its usual mode, when cornered, and is silent in regard to its charge that the Whig press had *"abused adopted citizens."* We have denied this assertion in toto, and called upon the Post for proof. If the editor has any evidence to support his charge, let him out with it. If he has made the assertion without evidence, which no doubt is the case, he presents no very envible character, and one quite unfit for the office of instructor and leader of his fellow-citizens.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

*Tobasco Revolted---Non-intercourse between Tobasco and Vera Cruz—Reported Declaration of war with the United States.*—By the brig Joseph Atkins, Captain Higgins, at New York, the Tribune has received news from Tobasco to the 20th ult., the day of sailing. Ten days previous a Revolution broke out in Tobasco, the people having declared themselves independent of Mexico. There was a force daily expected from Vera Cruz to attack the leader of the people of Tobasco—Don Miguel Bruno. All commercial intercourse between Tobasco and Vera Cruz had been suspended.

Captain Higgins reports also that he saw a letter from Vera Cruz before he left Tobasco, stating that Mexico had declared war against the United States, and that 10,000 troops were on their march to Texas frontier. Our latest previous dates from Tobasco came through New Orleans from Tampico, and were to the 22d from Tampico. If Mexico had declared war at the Capitol, we think that it would have been as likely to reach Tampico by the 22nd as Tobasco on the 20th. The statement of the revolt in Tobasco might have been expected from the complexion of previous accounts.

### Railroad Meeting at Elizabeth.

At a meeting held agreeably to notice, at the Town Hall in the Borough of Elizabeth, on Monday, 15th September.

On motion of D. McCurdy, a committee consisting of Messrs. McCurdy, Samuel Walker, Benjamin Wilson, William A. Penniman and Mr. Hendrickson be appointed to draft resolutions as expressive of the sense of this meeting.

After remarks by Mr. McCurdy, showing the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in regard to the Railroad and its immense importance: The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company will, in all probability, ere long select a site on which to build their road from its present termination, Cumberland—to some point on the Ohio river—and, Whereas, the final Terminus, in all likelihood, will be either at Pittsburgh, or at some point in Western Virginia—and, Whereas, we firmly believe that the future prosperity, not only of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, but of the whole of Western Pennsylvania, mainly and essentially depends upon having Pittsburgh our great western market, to be the place of its termination. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we are desirous our next State Legislature may pass a bill granting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the Right of Way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, on just and honorable terms.

*Resolved* That we believe the accomplishment of the object, a matter of true policy and great interest as well to the State at large as to Pittsburgh. One that will secure to our State a fair chance of becoming, by means of our public works, a competitor for the great trade of the South and West, while it will continue to Pittsburgh the advantages she already possesses.

*Resolved*, That knowing as we do that Pittsburgh via Cumberland, via Baltimore, to Philadelphia, forms the great line of travel from West to East, and that the completion of the road would only have a tendency to increase that travel, we would view with surprise any opposition from Philadelphia, and would regard it as directly contrary to the true interests both of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

*Resolved*, That we feel the interests of Pittsburgh and this part of Allegheny county, to be kindred ones. Identical, indissoluble—hence we have an ardent wish, a sincere desire that an application may be made to our next legislature for a "Right of way," and that it may be granted at an early period in the session.

*Resolved*, That this meeting appoint a delegation of 100, to the convention which is to be held in Greensburgh, on the 24th instant, and that they be requested to do every thing proper, to accomplish the great object we have in view.

The Committee are, J. McD. Crossin and Robert Potter, of this city, George A. Bayard, of Peebles; Samuel Walker, William A. Penniman, R. Stewart, B. Wilson, John F. Richard, E. Caldwell, Caleb Edmonson, John Dravo, M. Henderson, E. Henderson, John B. McCune, John Walker Jr., William L. McClure, R. Finney, William Duglass, Jesse Greir, John Duglass, John Mace, Z. Scott, John Gamble, James Scott, James Power, D. Wilson, J. Ketchum, James Taylor, J. H. Watson, R. P. Voorhies, D. McCurdy, John Power, William R. Vankirk, J. Wilson, William Wood, Joseph Vankirk, Uriah Applegate, James Patterson, F. Nelson, J. A. Ekin, C. Manes, B. Coursen, J. F. Wall, J. McKowan, J. Irwin, J. Daugherty, John Craighead, Thomas Stone, Joseph Smith, G. Albert, John Kelly, A. Fife, William Shrader, A. Boyd, Jr. William Dravo, H. Stoner, R. Storer, John King, S. Kerr, John Rankin, M. Stephens, and G. Wall, of Elizabeth. T. Penny, F. Houghton, J. K. Hendrickson, S. Rose, R. St. Clair, H. St. Clair, J. A. Robinson, F. Muse, James Sill, Mr. Miller, J. McClosky, A. McHaffee, William Cavin, M. H. Hill, E. G. Marshal, S. St. Clair, M. Elliott, H. Rowland, Joseph Wampler, G. W. Penny, of Versailles and McKeesport, John Large, H. H. Peterson, E. Percival, S. Blair, W. McGoguy, Samuel Wilson, R. Wilson and Joseph Wilson of Jefferson Tp. H. Large, Mr. Patterson, John Meal, Jr., John Meal, John Cochran, Thomas Whigam, James Cunningham, J. Hays, D. Risher, Samuel Hamilton, A. Hauthorn and Mr. Oliver of Mifflin Tp.

On motion of W. A. Penniman it was

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the city papers favorable to the Rail Road. J. M'KOWAN, President.
JOHN WALKER, Jr. Secretary.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, Pa., held at Connellsville on the 8th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company requires that said road should be constructed to some point on the Ohio river: And whereas the opinion that said road will not be constructed beyond Cumberland is no longer entertained by the sensible and thinking part of the community; but that, on the contrary, it will progress in accordance with said charter, building up at its terminus, wherever that may be, a great commercial city, which will in a short period of time, rival, if not destroy, the Iron City, (if deprived of this road) with whose interest Western Pennsylvania is intimately connected: And whereas, the termination of the railroad at any point on the Ohio river below the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, would divert from the Pennsylvania Canal the whole trade of the valley of the Mississippi and of the Northwestern lakes, for the transportation of which said canal was mainly constructed: And whereas, we believe it is of vital importance and essentially necessary to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State of Pennsylvania that the terminus of said railroad should be at the city of Pittsburgh.—Therefore.

*Resolved*, That we will zealously and energetically make use of all honorable means to secure the termination of the main line of said road at the city of Pittsburgh.

*Resolved*, That, in furtherance of this object, this meeting do now appoint a delegation to consist of one hundred persons—fifty from Connellsville and fifty from Dunbar townships—whose duty it shall be to attend the Railroad Convention, to be held at Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on the 24th instant, and to present the views of this meeting to said Convention.

*Resolved*, That the different townships favorable to this object be requested by the officers of this meeting, either by letter or special messages, to send delegations to said Convention,

*Resolved*, That, as a greater furtherance of this to us all important matter, we will hold a Railroad Convention at Jefferson, Greene county, on the first Tuesday of October next to which Convention the townships of Fayette county are requested to send delegates: that the invitation be extended to the surrounding counties, and that our delegates to the Convention at Greensburgh, be instructed to give notice at that Convention of the time and place of the Green county Convention, urging upon the members of said Convention the propriety and necessity of a large delegation from that section of country.

### Beaver County Railroad Meeting.

In pursuance of a public call, a large number of the citizens of Beaver County assembled in the Court House in Beaver, on Friday evening, the 12th instant, for the purpose of expressing their views in reference to granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company the right of way through Pennsylvania, and to appoint delegates to meet in Convention in Greensburgh on the 24th inst., to further consult in relation to his important enterprise, when

The following gentlemen were chosen to represent Beaver county, in the Greensburgh Convention, viz:

John R. Shannon, Esq., Hon. John Dickey, Robert Townsend, John Collins, and others.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Capt. Dunham, of the brig Clara, which arrived at New York on Sunday morning from Port au Platt, states that the Dominicans were making great exertions to establish a government independent of the Haytiens.

Capt. D. further states that the pilot boat Virginia, formerly of New York, and still sailing under the American flag, was boarded in the harbor of Port au Platt, by the Dominicans, who had taken possession of her by force, and the American flag hauled down, and the Dominicans hoisted in its stead. She was manned and armed by the natives, and had sailed for a port unknown.

### LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner Yucateco, Prats, master, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 30th of August. By her the Picayune received a file of El Gejen, a Tampico, paper, down to the 27th of August, and a copy of El Siglo Diezy Nueve of the 19th ult. from the capitol—a week later than was received by the Joaquina on the 31st ult. But to the news—

Mexico has not yet declared war, nor does she appear in any manner competent to do so. The country is rent by dissensions. Open revolts have at last been broken out in the army, and on all hands the ambitious military chieftians are quarrelling among themselves.

The President has at last succeeded in the formation of a Cabinet. Their letters of acceptance are wonderfully silent about the foreign relations of the country and war with the United States.

The Siglo of the 19th states that a rumer had prevailed for three days in the capitol of a military revolt in one section of the army under Gen. Filisola, on its march to Texas.

The house of Lizardi & Co. is again bitterly censured for its mismanagement of Mexican finances, but the controversy on this subject has been carried on in London, and is not of course new here.

The editor of the "Siglo" is excessively indignant that officers, who have lived at the expense of the nation, should, when ordered to the frontiers, to defend the most sacred rights of the country, impose conditions upon their Government.—It insists, with some spirit, and a little Mexican bluster, that they should be discharged from the service.

Letters have been received at Tampico from San Luis Potosi, which announce that a revolution is near at hand. There appears to be a strong demand for the federal constitution of 1824, and if this be not granted by the Government, it is likely to be carried by force.

Gen. Arista is quarrelling through the papers with Gen. Woll—defending himself and accusing Gen. Woll of insubordination, &c. We note the affair only to show how the military leaders of Mexico are divided amongst themselves.

On the 23d ult. the Mexican steamer Guadeloupe was expected at Tampico, with from 800 to 1000 tents for the troops of the army of the North.

El Gejen, of the 27th ult., has the same rumor, but states that it is likewise reported that the disaffected portion of the army has incorporated itself with the forces under Gen. Paredes, that the latter has refused to obey the Government.


RETURNED TO WOOD ST,
WM. A. HILL & CO.
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
HAVE removed their Exchange Office from opposite the Bank in Fifth street, to
NO 64 WOOD STREET,
One door from the N. E. corner of Fourth.
Our late office on Fifth street is for rent cheap. The locality and room would suit well for a retail store; apply to WM. A. HILL & Co.
sep17-dtw&wtf* 64 Wood st. one door from 5th.

CARPETS, CARPETS.
THE subscriber having just returned from the *eastern cities*, would inform his friends and the public that he has now opened a large and complete assortment of *Carpets*, Oil Cloths, &c &c, among which will be found
Superfine, fine and common Ingrain Carpets;
do. Imperial ply do. do.
Brussels do; Cotton and Hemp do;
Oil Cloths, all widths, (cut to any required size.)
Piano and Table Covers; Figured Floor Cloths;
Plain and Figured Green Baize, &c. &c. &c.
Also, a large and general stock of *fresh Dry Goods* for *Fall* and *Winter* sales.
Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine before purchasing. R. D. THOMPSON,
sep17 No. 110 Market st.

TO IRON MASTERS, ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS, FOUNDERS, &c.
THE subscriber begs to call the attention of the Iron Trade and others requiring the use of Furnaces, to the introduction of a superior article of **Fire Brick**, manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland Co. Pa., by Messrs. Baxter, Glover & Hockley. They have been tested by several establishments in this city, but more particularly in two powerful furnaces constructed entirely of that material, and fully proven, at the establishment of Messrs Knap & Totten, Fort Pitt Works—from the capacity and large weight of Iron melted in these furnaces, no trial in the neighborhood could be more severe. The Proprietors have cheerfully tendered the following testimonial:

*Fort Pitt Works,*
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1845.
SIR:—The "Bolivar Fire Bricks" which you furnished to us for trial, have been subjected to sufficient test to convince us of their superiority over any others we have ever used. We therefore most cordially recommend them to persons desirous of procuring a superior article of the kind.
We are yours, very truly, KNAP & TOTTEN.
Mr. J. Shaw Maclaren, Pittsburgh.

Additional.
After examination and careful trial of the "Bolivar Fire Bricks" in our respective establishments, we cheerfully concur in the preceding recommendation, believing them the best article of the kind ever yet offered in this market.
PARRY, SCOTT & Co.—Iowa Foundry.
MARSHALL, BRADLEY & Co.—Franklin do.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co.—Lippincott Rolling Mill.
EDWARD HUGHES—Brownsville Iron Works.
JAMES DUNN, furnace builder for Messrs. Shoenberger.
W. W. WALLACE.
The Bricks at $37 per M. and the Clay at $9 per ton of the same material, to be had of the Agent at his warehouse, Canal Basin, on orders being sent to the office of the Kensington Iron Works.
sep18-d&w2m* J. SHAW MACLAREN.

TO THE PUBLIC,
AND TANNERS IN PARTICULAR.
AN advertisement has made its appearance in the Gazette, signed by R. Montgomery and F. Willaur, which is calculated to give to Tanners and others the impression that we are engaged in the manufacture and sale of Bark Mills, which we have no authority to manufacture or sell. To correct the erroneous impression their advertisement is calculated to produce, we make the following statement:—The Bark Mills we have here afore sold, purporting to be of Montgomery & Harris' Patent, but which were in an important part our own improvement, were sold when we had full authority to do so, and we guarantee to every purchaser a perfect title to his Mill and the right of use.
We are now manufacturing and selling Bark Mills of our own improvement and invention. Our Letters Patent we will show to all who call on us. We guarantee to all Tanners who purchase our Bark Mill we are now manufacturing, a perfect title and right to use the same. A suit for infringement was recently had in one of the United States Courts, in which said Montgomery, Harris & Co. were plaintiffs, against being decided in favor of defendants, and agreeable with the decision of that Court, established beyond dispute the fact that the Bark Mill we are at present manufacturing and selling, in no way infringes upon the Patent of Montgomery & Harris' Mill, and agreeable to the decision of that Court the Patent is confined to a machine entirely useless.
The reason that an earlier notice has not been taken of this matter, is that one of the proprietors was absent and the other extremely ill.
aug29-d&2w&wtf NORTON & OWEN.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.
Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
*Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*
TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.
I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.
JOSIAH JACKSON.
Owner of Water Forge and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after. SAM'L. MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
From a regular Physician. Dr. G. S. Smith, Smithfield, O.
Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.
Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh
N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.
aug30-d&w6m


# COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1845.

### PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1845.
W. H. DENNEY..... J. F. KELLY..... JOSIAH KING.

### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

**Ashes**—₱ lb.
Pots.....3 @3¼
Pearls.....4@4¼
Scorchings.....@3
Saleratus.....4¼@4¾
**Ale**—₱ bbl.
XX Ale.....@7.00
Common.....@6.00
**Axles**—₱ doz.
Axles.....8 @
**Beans**—₱ bushel.
Common.....@—
Small white.....@—
**Bristles**—₱ lb.
American.....31 @40
**Batting**—₱ lb.
Superior.....@ 9
Common.....@ 7
**Buckets**—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size.....2.12½@2.25
Small size.....@—
**Beeswax**—₱ lb.
Yellow.....28 @30
**Blooms**—₱ ton.
Blooms.....60.00@70.00
**Brooms**—₱ dozen.
Merchantable.....1.25@1.87½
Shaker.....2.00@2.25
**Barks**—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak.....4.12½@4.25
Black Oak.....@3.00
Hemlock.....2.50@3.00
**Coal**—₱ bushel.
At the river.....@—
From wagon.....@—
**Cotton**—₱ lb.
Prentice X Alabam 4 @7½
**Chocolate**—₱ lb.
Number 1.....10 @11
Cocoa, prepared.....@22
**Candles**—₱ lb.
City dipped.....@ 8
Pittsburgh Star.....20 @—
Cincinnati do.....@21
Sperm, best brands.....@53
Do inferior.....@50
**Cotton Yarns**—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10.....@15
" 11 to 13.....15½@16
" 14 .....@17
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Wrong reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500.....@ 7½
" 600.....@ 6½
" 700.....@ 5½
" 800, 900, 1000—5 @4
Coverlet Yarn, lb.....@21
Carpet Chain.....@20
Cotton Twine.....@23
Candle Wick.....@15
**Coffee**—₱ lb.
Java, old white.....11½@12
St. Domingo.....@—
Laguayra.....@—
Rio.....7½@ 8½
Havana.....@—
**Copper**—₱ lb.
Braziers'.....@30
Sheathing.....@30
Bolt.....@30
Old.....16 @18
**Cordage**—By coil ₱ lb.
Manilla.....@10
White Rope.....@10
Tarred.....@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine.....@ 9
" " coarse.....@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long.....1.50@1.75
Long.....@1.25
Common.....@1.00
Plough Lines.....@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thrd.....@3.00
20@30 do do.....1.50@2.25
Plough Lines.....@ 75
**Castings,** Foundry, ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order.....@3
Bevel & gearing do.....@4½
Light machinery do.....@4½
Heavy Rolling mill cast'gs do.....@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in.....@3
over 10 in.....@3
Grate Bars.....@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd.....@3½
Sad Irons.....@5
Counter weights.....@50
Dog Irons.....@2½
Tailors and Hatters'
Irons.....@6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wrought boxes.....@8
Dearborn ₱ set.....@50
Tea kettles doz.....7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons.....10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar.....@ 2.25
24 in. low front.....@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. ₱ inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
**Domestics**—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua.....@ 8
Appleton, &c.....@ 8
38 Lonsdale & Brunswick.....@ 8
Pittsburgh.....@ 7½
Lightning.....@ 6
4-4 Light.....5½@ 6
Waltham fine.....@ 9
Waltham common.....8 @ 9
3 4 to 5 4 Long cloths.....7 @13
Tick ngs—
38 Steo.....@11
Rochester.....@14
4-4 West Branch.....10½@11½
Somerset, &c.....18 @19
Drills—
Town Foot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do.....10½@11
Prints—
Com non.....5½@ 9½
Fancy styles Madder colors.....8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue.....11½@12½
**Drugs**—By package.
Aloes.....13 @17
Alum.....@ 3½
Asafœtida.....20 @25
Arrow Root.....8 @10
Aquafortis.....10 @11
Borax, refined.....19 @25
Balsam, Peru.....2.00@2.25
Do Copavia.....30 @37½
Brimstone.....4 @ 5
Cam phor, refined.....55 @65
Chl ride Lime, cask 7½@ 8
Cochineal.....1.75@2.00
Cre am Tartar.....19 @22
Cop peras.....@ 2½
Ging Arabic.....40 @50
" Copal.....38 @50
" Tragacanth.....31 @37½
" Sledge.....15 @18
" Mastic.....1.20@1.25
Ipe ac.....7 @10
Jal p, powdered.....@ 80
Lic orice.....5½@ 6½
Licorice Root.....7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball.....19 @20
Lac Dye.....25 @25
Magnesia, Calc'd.....31 @37½
Mourn. Flake.....37 @62
Madder, Umbro.....19 @22
Madder, Common.....17 @18
Myrtle, Turkey.....20 @30
Oil, Vitriol.....1½@ 5
" Castor.....88@1.00
" Cassia.....6.00@6.50
" Cloves.....2.50@3.00
" Lemon.....2.12½@2.25
" Peppermint.....3.00@4.50
Opium, Turkey.....5.00@6.00
Quinine.....2.90@4.25
Rhubarb, root.....65 @75
Sal Ammon.....20 @25
Sal Soda.....1½@ 2½
Senna.....25 @30
Tartaric Acid.....50 @62
Vitriol, Blue.....10 @11
**Dye Wood**—₱ lb.
Camwood.....5½@ 7
Fustic.....2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped.....2½@ 3
**Elliptic Springs**—lb
Polished.....10½@11½
**Feathers**—₱ lb.
Kentucky.....27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a.....23 @30
**Fruit**—
Almonds, shelled.....@25
Soft.....16 @18
Hard.....@10
Currants, Zante.....@12½
Filberts.....8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey.....none
Malaga.....none
Raisins, Muscat-2 87.....@3.00
Bunch.....@1.87½
Bloom.....@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx none
Oranges do.....none
Peaches dry, lb.....@—
Apples dry.....@—
Apples green, bbl. 75@2.50
**Fire Brick**—₱ M.
Fire brick.....15.00@17.00
**Freights**—₱ 100 lbs.
*Eastern.*
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl.....@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r, Tallow, &c.....@50
Feathers.....@80
Furs & Peltries.....@—
Wool.....@80
Rags.....@2½
Ashes.....@45
Oil of all kinds.....@55
*Northern.*
To Detroit, heavy.....@—
To Cleveland, " .....25 @35
*Western.*
*via* the River.
To Cincinnati.....@87½
Louisville.....@87½
St. Louis.....@—
**Flour**—₱ bbl.
Extra brands.....@5.75
Superfine.....@5.62
Scratched.....@—
Fine.....@4.00
Rye Flour.....@—
" hf. bbls @—
Buckwheat.....@—
" hf. bbls @—
**Feed**—₱ bushel.
Bran.....10@12½
Shorts.....@—
**Fish**—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1.....@—
No 2.....@—
No 1 hf-bbls.....@—
No 2.....@—
No 2 hf-bbls.....@—
No 3.....8.50@9.00
No 1 kits.....@—
Herring, No. 1.....4 87 @5.00
No 2.....@—
Salmon, No. 1.....16.50@17.00
No 2.....@—
Shad.....8.50 @9.00
Cod, ₱ lb.....@—
**Glass**
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross.....@9.00
Pint, do.....@7.00
Madeira wine, 5-8
Window Glass—₱ box.
City brands.
8x10.....2.25@2.50
10x12.....3.00@3.50
12x18.....5.00@5.75
Patent do. 10x14 to 10x24.....12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10.....1.75@1.87
10x12.....2.25@2.50
**Gunpowder**—₱ keg.
FFG.....5.00@6.00
Eagle do in papers.....@6.00
Rifle powder.....5.50@7.00
**Grain**—₱ bushel.
Wheat.....@2.05
Rye.....@42
Oats.....@27½
Corn.....@34
Barley.....@ 70
**Glue**—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common.....@12½
**Ginseng**—₱ lb.
Ginseng.....@—32
**Hay**—₱ ton or 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....15.00@16.00
Clover.....@—
Straw, 100 lbs.....@—
**Hides**—₱ lb.
Missouri.....9@10½
Spanish.....14@16
Do salted.....@—
Dockips ₱ skin.....1.00@1.62
Green.....@ 4
**Hemp**—₱ lb.
Kossouri & Ky.....@ 4
Manilla.....@ 7½
**Hops**—₱ lb
First sort '44.....14@25
**Indigo**—by package.
Bengal, lb.....1.50@1.75
Spanish.....1.10@1.25
Manilla.....95@1.00
**Lead**—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig.....@4½
Bar.....@4½
Common sizes Pipe.....@6½
Sheet.....@6
**Leather**—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore.....18 @20
New York.....15@17½
Damaged.....13 @15
Slaughter.....18 @20
Skirting.....21 @25
Harness, black.....19 @21
Buckskin, per doz. sides.....30.00@36.00
Russet do.....30.00@42.00
Upper, lmpkd.....23.00@28.00
Kips lmished.....24.00@36.00
Calf skin do.....13.00@26.00
Lace Leather.....18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen.....4.00@—
No 2 do.....3.00@—
3 do.....2.00@—
Sheep skins.....2½@5
**Lumber**—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine clear, inch.....@20.00
Common, " .....@16.00
Clear, 1½ " .....@30.00
Com'n 1½ " .....@—
Clear, 2 " .....@30.00
Com'n 2 " .....@—
Flooring clear 1 inch do.....@ —
1 in. common.....@18.00
Oak do do.....@—
Pine Shingles ₱ M.....1.75@2.25
100.....and 1.75@ 2.50
Laths, sawed, 100.....1.75@2.00
**Malleable Iron**—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron.....@2½
**Molasses**—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, N

...BER 15, 1845.

...of Saturday makes a charge ...following language:

...ster's inconsistency is most palpable ...ering—he has turned a complete somerset ...Whig press last fall were as abusive of ...ed citizens, as the most violent Native paper ...the land."

To prove this charge he quotes an article from our paper of Nov. 15, 1844, in which we state that "the North and South, the East and West are rushing to the rescue of the country from the domination of *unnaturalized* foreigners"—not "*adopted citizens*"—and after mentioning the names of several papers which had "unfurled the banner of the American flag against foreign aggression," we made the following remark, which we give just as the Post has italicised it:

"The *only difference of opinion seems to be*, whether it it is best to throw up our present name and organization, and form a new one, or cling to those which have done us such good service. As far as we understand the tone of the press it is for holding on to our present organization. *As to the principles there is no disagreement.* All go in for a change in the Naturalization laws."

It is on this paragraph that the editor makes his charge of inconsistency, "turning a complete somerset," &c., when in fact there is no inconsistency in the case. We, in common with the majority of the Whig papers in the land expressed ourself in favor of such a change in the naturalization laws, as would protect the ballot box from the aggressions of *unnaturalized* foreigners, and for this we still go. Every single paper whose names we mentioned with one exception, the Baltimore Clipper, has taken the same course that we have, in opposing any change in our political organization. We state in the above paragraph, that the tone of the press was for holding on to our present organization, while we went in for a change in our Naturalization laws. Our position in this respect, as well as that of the Whig press is unchanged.

Where, then, does the Post find the inconsistency? In what way has a "complete somerset" been turned! The ground taken by the Whig party is unchanged. That of the Native American party has been progressive, and what was last fall considered the main principle is now almost lost sight of in other matters. Did the Whig party, or did this paper, ever recommend the relinquishment of the Whig organization? Did we ever recommend a *capitation tax* on foreigners, sufficient to keep them out of the country, which is now the leading principle of the Natives? Did we ever say a word against foreigners coming to the country. Did we not rather bid them welcome to our shores? All we asked, and all the Whig party ever asked, were such guards thrown around the ballot box as would prevent *unnaturalized* persons from voting. This the Whig party is determined, if it ever has the power, to have done. On this ground we are where we were last fall, our course and principles are unchanged. This we consider necessary to guard the ballot box from the sacrilegious hands of the Post editor's party, which has not scrupled to make use of this contemptible and unrighteous means to maintain their much abused power in this country. Such paragraphs as the following, which has just met our eye, are frequently seen in the papers and they show incontestibly the necessity of the reform the Whigs seek to bring about. Let the Post editor read, and, if he has any shame, let him blush:

"The Loco Foco inspectors in Silver Lake township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., were tried at Montrose at the late term of the Court, and convicted of knowingly permitting unnaturalized foreigners to vote. The number of illegal votes for President taken in that little township was *forty*.

There;—will the Post say, when we have such an unprincipled party as that paper supports to deal with, that proper guards ought not to be thrown around the ballot box? Where would James K. Polk be to day, had it not been for the votes of *unnaturalized foreigners*—not "adopted citizens,"—but *unnaturalized* persons! Why, taking his rounds in Tennessee as a second-rate lawyer, while the country would have been rejoicing under the administration of the Great Statesman of the age and of the nation, her honor untarnished, her constitution safe, and her prosperity permanent.

The Post says, that "last fall the editor of the Gazette was open in his advocacy of Native principles." This we deny, unless the Post means by "Native principles," the protection of the ballot box, and of that we are still an "open advocate." We abhor many of the principles now advocated by the present Native American party. We consider them both proscriptive and unrighteous, and disgraceful to those who advocate them.

Having thus exhibited the falsehood of the Post's charges, we now demand of the editor of that paper, to show where and when the Whig press "*abused*" "*adopted citizens*." We deny the charge in toto. We pronounce it false in whole and in part, and demand of the editor, if he wishes to preserve any character for honor and consistency, to prove it or retract it.

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THE LIABILITIES OF TENANTS.—The "hard case" we alluded to on Saturday, where a Landlord on Wood street sued two of his tenants for rent up to July 1st, has elicited an important fact relative to the liabilities of Tenants for rent even after the house they occupied may have been burned down. The popular opinion has been that the burning of the tenement or warehouse released the tenant from obligation to pay rent, even though he had taken it for a length of time to run after the period of burning. A large Landlord, who has been leasing property for many years in this city, informs us that he always inserted a clause in the lease exempting the tenant from liability in case the house should be damaged or destroyed by fire; but on showing it to some legal gentleman, was informed that it was superfluous—the contrary however appears to be the case. In the instance alluded to, the Tenants consulted an eminent counsellor of the city and were informed that the Landlord could recover. (By the by, we may mention by way of parenthesis that he refused any fee for his advice in this case. Put that against the claim of the Landlord.) The case as it stands is outrageous. The tenants moved in, we believe, in February. On April 10th they were burnt out; they are sued for the whole quarter ending June 30th., and the Landlord, as the law stands, may now go on and sue again for the rent of the quarter ending September 30th., and so on to the end of the year. Is there justice, honor, or any thing else characteristic of the gentleman, exhibited in this claim? The tenants in common with other citizens in the burnt district, suffered severely, and this is the only instance in which the law has been brought to compel the sufferers to pay for value they never received. More than that, the only instance to our knowledge in which rent after April 10th has been *asked*.

## RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The wonderful speed now acquired by Railroads, and the still more-wonderful effects produced by the Magnetic Telegraph, are ushering in an age of marvellous changes. A few days ago we noticed the speed with which the Sunderland election in England was conveyed to London. The New York Courier and Enquirer has made some extracts from the London Times on the subject, in which that paper makes some striking comments on the *revolution* now in progress in society, "not indeed political, or moral-, but not without important moral and political bearings, —*are-arrangement of the internal communications* of the country, amounting to a fresh construction of its social geography." The *Times* refers to what was done by the Railroad in this special instance, as a proof of what may and will hereafter be done. With a very little danger, and at a very trifling expense, England was traversed almost from North to South, within *eighteen hours*, two or three of which were spent in London. "Consider," says the *Times*, "what this implies:"

From the southern coast to Edinburg and back became the easy work of twenty-four hours. From the Land's end to John o'Groats house is brought within the same compass. The whole of this island is now, to all intents and purposes, as near to the metropolis as Sussex or Buckinghamshire were two centuries ago. The midland counties are a mere suburb. With the space and resources of an empire we enjoy the compactness of a city. Our roads are contracted into streets, our hills and dales into municipal parks, and our thousand leagues of coast into the brief circumference of a castle wall. Nineveh, it is said, was three days journey across. Great Britain is one in its longest dimension. For questions of distance we are as mere a spot as Malta or St. Helena, as one of the Channel islands, or as any one of those minute though famous insular states in the ancient Ægean. One peaceful circumvallation includes the hundred cities of the island. A hundred opposite parts are blended into one Piraeus, and to every point of the compass diverge the often traversed "long walls" that unite them with our ungirded acropolis.

In connection with this marvellous achievement of Railroad enterprise, are presented the still more extraordinary marvels of the *Electric Telegraph*, which in a few years will bring "the whole population under one roof and into one room." For every great emergency, the farthest point will instantly communicate its wants, and receive instant reply that they shall s, eedily be supplied.

The island will thus become one nervous system with a scarcely less quick and infallible action than the human frame. Our metropolis will be the sensorium of one acutely sensitive and intelligent fabric. The most northern or western part will communicate its sensations as immediately as the finger or the eye transmits its noiseless tidings to the brain. A pulsation, a glance, quick as lightening, quick as thought, passes from Calthness to the Admiralty, and thence to Penzance. From Dover to Holyhead takes less time than the writing of these two words. Termini a thousand miles apart, with a hundred intermediate stations, may, if it be found necessary, receive all in one moment of time the official announcement or orders. The head will transmit its intentions to the remotest members as quickly as it receives their intelligence. The table or the walls of a parlor in Downing street will be the retina of an empire. On a few dials will appear the continual reflex of a nation's history.

These very striking and forcible descriptions of the two great inventions of the age, are followed by the *Times* with an estimate of their *joint operations* in the contingency of war between France and England. As our own country has entered very zealously into the construction of both Railroads and Telegraphs, and as they would doubtless prove equally serviceable to us in a similar contingency, we copy this striking passage, describing the manner in which they might be employed, from the *Times*:

Our neighbors still talk of invasion. Their dream of flotillas has passed into a dream of war steamers. An army at Cherbourg is to receive orders at suns t on what part of our southern coast it is to land at sunrise. Be it so, kind neighbor. We will not deny you the harmless gratification which has given eternal celebrity to one at least of your Royal names. But mark what follows—not what follows, but what occurs simultaneously in every port and city of this charmed isle. No sooner are fifty funnels seen in the offing than every soldier and citizen in the kingdom is waked from his bed with the news of their number and destination.

Before the first boat has touched the beach, if it does not already find the shore bristling with bayonets, one current of strong indignation has set in to that devoted point from every quarter, north and south, east and west. By noon, whatever progress the landing or the march may then have made, every soldier whom it may be considered proper to spare from all England south of the Trent, will be stationed between the enemy and the metropolis. The yeomanry and the militia will be wherever it may be wished to dispose them. Twelve hours will be sufficient to bring the whole military force of England within sight of the foe, and another six will add all Scotland. The next sunrise will, if it be thought fit, see the end of the campaign as far from the shore as fifty thousand men are likely to have proceeded. The whole steam fleet of the British empire will be present at their re-embarkation.

The vision is marvellous, but not irrational. We see no flaw in the calculation. Portsmouth or Falmouth *can* communicate with Manchester or New castle in ten seconds, and it *will* do so when the poles are up and the wires hung. Manchester *can* send ten thousand men to the southern coast within twelve hours—at least it *will* be able when the rails are laid down. Woolwich *can* send thither within that time a thousand ton of material. An army *even* traverse the southern coast from Kent to Cornwall in one night. There is no impossibility or improbability, or considerable difficulty in the way. What becomes, then, of the menaced invasion!

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The Louisville Democrat, the Locofoco organ in that city, tries to be very hard on the Whig party, and among other things says:

"The Whigs have agitated the subject of slavery. It is only Whigs who have proposed to do it here. The whole thing is Whig all over. Not a single Democrat has proposed to discuss even the matter of gradual emancipation."

We thank the Democrat for such testimony, all eit it is done to cast stigma upon us. True, the subject of freedom from oppression, and the extension of true liberty is "Whig all over," and it is just as true that the Locofoco party is wholly and entirely given up to slavery, not even willing to discuss the subject of gradual emancipation. It is, as Mr. BUCHANAN says, the only and great ally of slavery. They are welcome to all the advantages which such a "bad eminence" gives them.

A CLEVER ANECDOTE.—The New York Express says that Mr. Carey, who spoke a night or two ago, at the Temperance mass meeting in the Park, told a good story upon that occasion. He said that a few days since, an Irishman, (one of Father Matthew's people) landed at the wharf in New York, when he was accosted by an old friend: "Arrah, Pat, I am glad to see you in this free country; come up here a bit, and take a drink, for ould acquaintance and ould Ireland's sake." 'No,' says Pat, 'I've signed Father Matthew's pledge.' 'But,' says his friend, 'this is not Ireland—it's a free country.' 'Ah!' replied Pat, 'do you think I've brought my body here, and left my soul in Ireland!'

SICKNESS AT HANCOCK, MD.—The Hagerstown News says:—"Mr. Snively, the Whig Congressional candidate, is confined to his room by sickness. We also learn that Mr. Stotlemeyer, one of the Democratic legislative candidates is dangerously ill, and that in the small village of Hancock, where both these gentlemen reside, more than sixty persons are at present prostrated by disease."

THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the receipts into the Dixon Land Office average about $1000 per day, since the opening of the office by the present Receiver and Recorder, principally from emigrants from Pennsylvania and Maryland, who have come with their families to make this delightful region of country their home.

KENTUCKY.—The Secretary of War has notified the Governor of Kentucky that he may be under the necessity to make a requisition from that state to aid in repelling the Mexicans. Gov. Owsley has replied that the Kentuckians are ready.

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☞ Public education in Virginia is attracting a great deal of attention from the leading minds in that State, and there is no State which more requires a better, wiser, and more efficient system. Governor McDowell, in a recent speech delivered at Richmond, alluded to the astonishing and disgraceful fact, that, while in Connecticut there were not more than five hundred persons over twenty years of age who cannot read or write, in the Old Dominion there were not less than sixty thousand persons of the same age whose intellectual faculties were paralyzed or extinguished for want of an education.

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GREEN THE MURDERER, who was to be executed at Troy on Friday, has made a full confession of his crime and the motives which prompted him to its commission. It will be published in the Troy papers of Wednesday.

ATONEMENT.—Father Miller has published an address, in which he acknowledges his errors in predicting the end of the world. His address concludes thus:

"For my indiscretions and errors, I ask pardon; and all who have spoken evil of me, without cause, I freely forgive. My labors are principally ended. I shall leave to my younger brethren the task of contending for the truth. Many years I toiled alone, God has now raised up those who fill my place. I shall not cease to pray for the spread of the truth."

Father Miller, honest as he has been in his "indiscretions and errors," may well ask the pardon of those whom he has deluded. We would hope, too, that even the most deluded, under the circumstances, would grant the forgiveness that is thus asked. But what an ending is this to the predictions of one who fancied himself both a prophet and an apostle, what a conclusion to the agitations which for years have disturbed the country,—what a sad evidence of an attempt to be wise above what is written in God's word.

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### From Upper California.

A private letter from Upper California has been received by the Boston Traveller, which gives some interesting information concerning that country. The writer is a New England man—a printer by trade. He has gone out to California, purchased 25,000 acres of land, and turned grazier, intending to make a fortune. The letter says:

"Cattle raising is the principal business of the country. Some Spaniards, in a good year, kill from four to five hundred head of cattle for the hides and tallow, and even then only make both ends meet, as they are extravagant in dress, and go as far as their means allow. The cattle are killed for their hide and tallow solely, the meat being left for the wolves, dogs and vultures, the latter of which are numerous, and soon pick the bones clean. The expenses of farming here are not much, excepting the purchase of tools, which are uncommonly high; for instance, a plough costs from $10 to $60; an axe; $4; hoes, $2, and other articles in proportion. Garden seeds, in such papers as are sold in Boston for 6¼ cents, sell here at 50 cents.

"There are plenty of Indians in the neighborhood, who are willing to work, if encouraged and properly treated. The country is beautiful, and the climate very healthy. Many Americans have settl d in various parts of the country. One large party has arrived in the neighborhood, who came across the Rocky Mountains; and two large parties are expected direct from the States. A party from Oregon Territory, of emigrants who do not like that country well enough to stay there, are on the road for Upper California.

"We are in hopes the United States Government will purchase this country from Mexico before many years; but *if they do not*, it will soon be over-run and settled by people from the Western States, who in time will be more numerous than the Spanish inhabitants, and the government will thus gradually become independent of Mexico."

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### CANAL COMMISSIONER.

We are glad to be able to inform our Whig friends, that measures have been adopted by the Whig State Committee to bring out a Candidate for Canal Commissioner, at the earliest possible date. Let all good Whigs prepare therefore to give him a hearty and vigorous support, and put their shoulders to the wheel to bring out as large a vote throughout the State as possible. Let us show that though defeated—villainously defeated by fraud and deception, last fall, we are not yet dismayed, but are prepared to battle on for our glorious cause with as much spirit and energy as ever, determined never to give up the ship, until victory perches upon our banner. Our principles are the same now that they ever were. If they were worth contending for in 1844, they are worth contending for in 1845, and will be in years to come. Let no Whig be discouraged on account of past reverses, or at the prospect of another defeat. Let him not deceive himself with such apprehensions, but let him look at the strength of the party as developed at the last election, and he encouraged himself, and encourage his neighbor, to stand fast to his political integrity, and determine to "FIGHT ON—FIGHT EVER!" in the good cause, and do what he can to rescue the State and the Nation from the hands of the "Goths and Vandals," who are battening upon the spoils of office, and oppressing the people with onerous taxation. Up then Whigs to the work, and never relax your efforts until the last Whig vote is cast in the ballot box for the Whig candidate, on the second Tuesday of October next.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

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### Burr and Annexation.

There are those living who remember well the horror which the discovery of Aaron Burr's movements occasioned in our valley, and all over the country.

Doubtless much of this horror arose from the belief in the public mind that his aim was to sever the Union. Yet the better informed, particularly in this valley, knew, as they believed, that he sought simply to conquer Mexico. And were they less active in denouncing him—less decided in opposing all his schemes? Not at all. It was seen that they must end in grafting upon the public mind a war-spirit, foreign alike to the interest and principles of the government of the people.

That bold, bad man sleeps. Not so the passions and lust which he sought to enkindle, and on which he hoped to build up his power. In another form (whether under less injurious auspices time alone can determine,) and for similar, if not identical ends, these passions and this lust have been again appealed to and successfully roused, and now the whole press of a strong party call it patriotism, a brave and noble love of country and of liberty, when battallions offer their services to meet a weak foe in deadly strife. Recall the day when Burr loomed up a mighty man in the nation. Recall the hour when he fell. It was, in the nation's history, but as *yesterday*, and yet this same people now are for conquest—for war having conquest in view.

A wonderful change this! Yet it shows how easily a whole people may be swayed—how their purposes, principles, and spirit may be recast—and how with the best intentions, and under the best government in the world, a downward path may be trod by them even amid hurras for liberty, and insolent boasts of extending the area of human freedom.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

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*From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

### MR. WISE AND THE SLAVER.

"Your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams."

If the above quotation is not correct, Mr. Editor, please make it so. Taking it as it stands, I suppose I must call the following sketch a dream, as I have long ranked myself among old men. It may come true: there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent it. The premises are facts, and conclusion is likely to follow as a natural consequence.

The scene lies about half a day's sail from the coast of Cuba. Day is just dawning upon the deck of one of our Frigates, returning from the Brazilian station, and upon the wide waste of waters, gently undulating beneath the mild trade-wind. On board the ship is Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, our late minister plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil. He has been recalled by his Government a little sooner than he wished; but he has *not quite* given the death-blow to the African slave-trade, and is anxious to signalize himself, ere he returns to his beloved country, by the capture of at least one slaver under American colors. He has just emerged from his state-room and bid good-morning to the officer of the deck, when "sail ho!" is called from the mast-head. "Where away," shouted the officer. "Two points on our lee-bow, sir."

The ship's course was slightly altered, and as the sun rose, a handsome Baltimore-built brig was seen about three miles distant. The frigate rapidly came up with her, and through the spy glass it was easy to perceive that her deck was crowded with Negroes. Mr. Wise in high glee called up the Captain.

"Now," said he, "is our chance. Run up the English Colors; that fellow will be sure to run the American flag; he knows full well that John Bull dares not search a vessel over which it waves, whether she be a piratical vessel, a slaver, or what not. Let the fellow once show the stars and stripes and heis ours.

Every thing worked as Mr. Wise wished; the slaver answered a gun from the frigate by running up the American flag, and saucily continuing her course; what cared she for a British man-of-war! The cross of old England was then lowered, the stars and stripes took their place at the mast head of the frigate, and another gun was fired. This manœuvre proved successful; the chase backed her top-sail and lay to, as did the frigate also; Mr. Wise donned his official costume, and being determined to manage the whole matter himself, stepped into the boat with the lieutenant, and was soon alongside the slaver. He mounted her side with great agility, leaped upon her deck, (now clear of Negroes,) and placing himself in the attitude of one about to make a speech, with one hand pointing upward, addressed the Captain thus:

"Sir, if that flag (to me on this broad ocean the sacred personification of a patriot's hope and a patriot's home) were trailing in the dust of defeat, in glorious war, I could weep over it, and love it, and honor it still; but to see it lift its folds, like the bold countenance of a bad woman, over a traffic at once infamous and horrid, is shockingly revolting, and enough to turn its white into red, with shame."

The Captain looked first at Mr. Wise, then up at his flag, and then at Mr. Wise again, "Sacred personification!" quoth he, "well, I never! You ought to be made Professor of Poetry in the University of Virginny. And as for traffic in Niggers; never heard tell of its being infamous and horrid before, and I've carried it on all my life."

"Wretch!" retorted Mr. Wise, "you shall swing for this; you are caught at last. Do you know who I am!"

"No, nor don't care."

Mr. Wise's face turned as red as the American flag ought to have done,—"Well then, I'll let you know; I am the great slave-trade exterminator, Henry A. Wise of Virginia."

"Wise or not, in my opinion you're making a great fool of yourself. I sailed from Old Virginny only a fortnight ago, and nobody there thought the trade in Niggers so "shockingly revolting" as you seem to fancy it; else, how did I manage to load my vessel at Norfolk!"

Mr. Wise here looked as streaked as the flag at the mast-head continued to do. "What," said he, rather faintly, "are you from Norfolk and bound to New Orleans!"

"To be sure I am, I was driven out of my course by a storm," said the Captain.

"O-o-o-o-h" drawled Mr. Wise; "that alters the case." And turning to the lieutenant, and regaining his confidence, he continued: "Here, sir, you have a beautiful exemplification of the "vast difference," which exists betwixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Tweedle-dum would have hung this man, tweedle-dee sends him on his way rejoicing. Tweedle-dum would have turned the white of that flag into red, with shame, and sent the stars aloft in disgust; tweedle-dee only makes it wave the more proudly, the "sacred personification" of "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Captain, I ask your pardon. I honor you, and will do all in my power to protect you in your lawful commerce. I *wondered* why that flag didn't turn red, the mystery is now explained."

"Don't make any apologies," said the Captain, "none are needed. Had I been from Africa, I should have *deserved* to be hung; but as you say, trading in Virginny Niggers is a different sort of a thing. Why it must be all right, for here's my friend Parson Snoggs has got a dozen Niggers on board, himself. He had a "loud call" from Louisiana, which he felt constrained to accept, and having bought these darkies of some of his old parishioners, he is taking them out to stock a small plantation with. The law says Virginny Niggers are merchandise, and what the law makes merchandise is merchandise."

"To be sure," replied Mr. Wise, but to trade in *African* Negroes is a piracy; you see the two trades are entirely opposed to each other, and let me tell you Captain, as one increases, the other must decline—we Virginians must look to that. Every Negro carried from Africa into Brazil, Porto Rico, or Cuba, helps to swell the amount of sugar produced in those countries, and consequently to lower its price in the markets of the world. The result of this is to lessen the profits of the Louisiana sugar planters, and consequently to diminish the demand for slaves. In such a state of things, the slave-breeding States must either keep their Negroes at home, or sell them for a mere song. The latter they would not do, and keeping them at home would soon lead to the abolition of slavery in all the Northern Slave States. You see, sir, we *must* put down the African slave trade."

The visiters were here invited to partake of a collation, under the awning which covered the quarter deck; never did persons appear better satisfied with each other. The parson asked a blessing and made a short prayer, in which he alluded to the African slave trade in such pathetic terms as drew the tears from all present. The Captain toasted Mr. Wise as "the African Slave-trade exterminator." This brought up that distinguished gentleman, who made a long oration upon liberty and equality, several times apostrophising the "sacred personification," and closing with "Success to the American Slave-trade!" This was received with "three times three." Several toasts, equally patriotic, followed, and soon after Mr. Wise prepared to take leave. But just as he was stepping over the rail, a voice from the main hatch-way was heard to call out, Massa Wise, Massa Wise!

Mr. Wise recognized the voice at once, stepped down upon the deck again, and caused the speaker to be brought up before him. He proved to be an old acquaintance of Mr. Wise—the Slave of his next door neighbor. The wife and children of this man belonged to Mr. Wise himself.

"Why, Tom, how come you here?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Massa say he want de money; I ask him to wait till Massa Wise come home; he say no, and so here I am. Gorramorry! Massa Wise! do take me back to Sally and the little Niggers."

"Captain," said Mr. Wise, "let Tom go with me, I will write you an obligation to secure you from damages." Mr. Wise's eye glistened as he spoke. The obligation was written, and Tom went with Mr. Wise on board the frigate. He did not load the boat down with his baggage, and his own heart felt so light that his body seemed to him of no weight at all. The two vessels filled away again, and continued on their voyages. Mr. Wise was a thoughtful man throughout all that day. He walked at least ten miles on the quarter deck of the frigate, spoke scarcely a word to any one, and when he retired at night to his state-room, it was a long while before sleep visited his eyes. As he turned himself for the last time previous to falling asleep, he muttered to himself, as the conclusion to which he had arrived after a *day of severe* cogitation. "D—n it! I verily believe if I had been raised in New England, I should have been as red-hot an Abolitionist as Garrison himself."

He never spoke a truer word in his life.

VATTEL.

*Note*—*Wise* is a Virginian word, and means *Vice*.

*See Mr. Wise's late correspondence on the Slave trade.

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## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers to be elected in pursuance thereof. I, ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the

**Second Tuesday of October next,**

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Old Court House, in the Diamond.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the corner of Leopold Sahl, on the corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Geo. H. Bell, on Liberty street, near Seventh street.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Washington Coffee House, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

The Electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Alexander Stewart, in said ward.

The Electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of J. P. Tibbins, at the corner of the Mechanics Turnpike and Washington street, in said ward.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of John Goehring, formerly occupied by H. De Haven, on Federal street.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of John Oliver, formerly occupied by John Goehring, corner of Diamond and Ohio streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward, on East Common.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Mrs. ——, East Common.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house now or lately occupied by Conrad Freyvogle, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike road.

The Electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Beidler, in the village of East Libery.

The Electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The Electors of Plum township to meet at the house of Margaret Little, formerly John Little's, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly occupied by Thos. Neel, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township, including the Borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walden, in said borough.

The Electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of John Stice, formerly occupied by James King, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The Electors of Upper St. Clair township, to meet at the house of James Connor, in said township.

The Electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house of P. & S. Aunich, formerly occupied by A. H. Hirshmiger, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland, in said township.

The Electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armour, formerly occupied by John Charles, in the village of Clinton in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of John Bosco, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The Electors of Franklin township to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Shrum, in said township.

The Electors of the Borough of Manchester to meet at the Public School House.

The Electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Gotlieb Fisher, in said township.

The Electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowon, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Henry Krider, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, Esq., in said township.

The Electors of West Deer Township to meet at the house of Nathan Cooley, in said township.

The Electors of East Deer township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, in said township.

The Electors of the Borough of Birmingham to meet at the house formerly occupied by Dominic O'Connor, deceased, in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Town House, in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said Borough.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

FOUR PERSONS FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
ONE PERSON FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY RE ORDER.
ONR PERSON FOR COUN Y REGISTER.
ONE PERSON FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR AUDITOR.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the 2nd of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive, or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by the law inhabable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also in and by the 67th section of the act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted, That the 13th section of the act passed July the 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any Militia Officer or Borough Officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any General or Special Election of this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next*, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 30th day of August, A. D. 1845, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-ninth.

se p13 ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff.

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## NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000.

au1-w6m

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## FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property, such as is rarely offered. HENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor aug22-wtf

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### FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a farm, lately the property of John Cowan, dec'd, situate in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17 miles North-east of Pittsburgh, and 4 miles south of Logan's Ferry, on the road leading from Antrim Post Office to Hamilton's mill, (about 2 miles from said mill,) adjoining lands of Rev. S. M. McClung, Jacob Alter, John King and others, containing 106 acres, about 75 of which are cleared, and also contains abundance of coal.

On the premises are erected a good farm house, smoke house, spring house and a barn; there is also a good orchard, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

The terms will be cash, and an undisputable title will be given.

Preaching, by different denominations, within about two miles.

JACOB ALTER,
JOSIAH McJUNKIN,
*Executors.*

jy25-w9t

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## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Washington roads, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Ruthrauff's, Alex. Long and others, containing 144 acres of first rate limestone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY,
East Liverpool, Columbiana Co, Ohio,
Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.
jy22-w3m*

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## NEW GOODS.

**596** PACKAGES CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening, a fresh supply of **New Goods** suitable for city and country trade, consisting in part of, viz:

25 **HHDS. FLOWING BLUE CHINA** DINNER, TEA AND TOILETTE SETS.
14 **HHDS. NEW FANCY TOILETTE** SETS, very large and complete.
10 **CASKS RICH ENGLISH CHINA TEA** SETS, Coffees, Pitchers, Mugs, Baskets, &c. &c.
18 **CASES RICH FRENCH CHINA**—comprising a superior assortment of Tea Sets, Coffee and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, square Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Mugs, Vases, Pitchers richly decorated and embossed Fruit Stands, &c. &c.
16 **HHDS.** white, raised figured, enamelled, lustre; full gold band Tea Sets, Pitchers, &c.
38 **HHDS.** white stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Cover Dishes, &c. &c.
27 **HHDS** raised figured stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.
32 **HHDS.** new style fancy decorated Stone China Tea Sets, Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c. &c.
48 **CRATES** fine Enamelled WARE, consisting of Tea Sets, Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.

ALSO,

368 **CRATES FRESH MADE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSWARE**, comprising a full and general assortment of printed, all colors, edged, colored, C. C. and painted, of latest style, shapes, &c.

ALSO,

An extensive stock of Cut, Plain and Pressed Fluted GLASS WARE, consisting of the usual assortment in our line.

ALSO, in addition to above, daily expected to arrive pr ships Susan E. Howell and China, from Liverpool, three hundred and forty crates and hhds CHINA and QUEENSWARE, which will make our stock one of the most extensive in the country.

All of which will be sold in original packages, or carefully re-packed to orders, as cheap as any house in this, or any other city in the Union for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual buyers.

E. M. KERR & Co.
sep6-d&w1m* 250 Baltimore st, BALTIMORE.

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## CONSUMPTIVES DOUBT NO LONGER,

*But read the following and Reflect ! ! —Another Wonderful Cure ! ! !*

Philadelphia, April 1, 1845.

I HEREBY certify that during the riots in Southwark of July last, owing to exposure and fatigue in the performance of military duty, my health received a severe shock. In the latter part of August, all the symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption* appeared. At this juncture I called in my first physician, who attended me some weeks without benefit, and told me distinctly that he *considered my disease beyond the reach of human aid*. He now ceased his visits; every symptom getting worse; pain in the side and breast, difficulty of breathing, raising blood, palpitation of the heart, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. and I was so weak I was unable to raise from bed or dress without assistance, and by the time I had finished my twelfth bottle, my appetite and strength returned, all the symptoms abated, and the disease was subdued, and in common with thousands of others who have been cured by this medicine, I testify that to *its wonderful powers* I alone owe my restoration to health.

JAMES ANDREWS, 217 Catharine street.

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I was called to attend in the above case, in the secondary stage of the disease. I found the patient laboring under complex disease of the lungs and liver, and ere the latter had taken place, and by percussion, I discovered an abscess had formed in the right lung. The case being apparently hopeless and beyond the reach of the usual treatment, I resolved at once on using *Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha*, the virtues of which I had previously tested, scarcely expecting it would reach a case so desperate, but the result is *even the most extraordinary*, henceforth dispelling all doubts respecting the efficacy of this excellent medicine in diseases of the lungs and liver.

M. CHAMBERS, M. D.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1845.

Principal Office, N. E. corner of Fifth and Spruce sts.

For sale by I. WILCOX, Jr., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sold also by J. Gish, Lancaster, Dr. McPherson, Harrisburgh; R. Anguey, Carlisle.

Price 50 cents. Beware of imitations. augs

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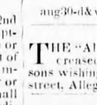
## THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE,



THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale that well known stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order; is in perfect repair; and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in oper